The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. „ 8
Quarter y .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 149 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 26th June	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
SUNDAY 4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kanagawa Maru	K. Hio	2801	19th June	1st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	26th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London .	9000	30th June	..
City of Lahore †	6947	26th June	..

† The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing date	Route.
"LHASA,"	2,184	Monday, 28th June.	*Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on Saturday 26th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 26th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ORMARA" of 4,742 tons on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.
S. S. "SEALDA," 5,382 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
25th June 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez.	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B.14

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price, because watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on a watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Ancung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Les Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seramban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

A FAST HILLCLIMBER—Comfortable to drive or be driven in, with up to date equipment, self-starter Electric Lights etc., is the HUPMOBILE. Rs. 4,750 complete. Ask for particulars from the Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—3. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 892

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

AMONG American Cars the MAXWELL is the Best, and Most Reliable. Guaranteed to be the finest value for money in the whole world. Fitted with Electric Lighting Set and Self-Starter.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
14.

WANTED.

WANTED to hire on moderately long lease—an UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Hughes Road. Must have at least five bedrooms. Rent no object if bungalow good. Apply to "W." Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a First Class Engineer and Electrician, I.C.S. steam electric student, 12 years experience in a Textile Mill, considerable experience in ginning, hydraulic pumping and electric machinery. Very good testimonials. For particulars write to Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1078

WANTED—For B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Sirsa, a Head Mistress and Kindergarten Mistress; must be trained and certificated, salaries 80/ and 70/ respectively rising to 100/ and 80/ Required to join by 1st August.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER in Charge, Sirsa, Punjab. 171

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 1915.
(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL, MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

WANTED for the Municipality of Matheran an OVERSEER well experienced in the construction of roads and buildings. A knowledge of surveying necessary. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem net and free quarters.—Applications received upto 15th July.
Lt.-Col. M. P. KHAREGAT, I.M.S.,
President.
Matheran Municipality. 1050

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED, at once for the E. I. Railway Oak Grove Hill School near Mussoorie, an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS (trained) to prepare pupils for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing, and medical attendance.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, E.I.R. Hill School, Oak Grove, Jharipahi, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, the 21st June, 1915. 166

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—An experienced Bandmaster for 1st Battn. 8th Gurkha Rifles at Solon.—Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, with credential, and state salary expected. 174

WANTED purchasers for thirty candies corundum stones. Quoting prices apply to: TIMOTHY PINTO and SONS, Traders and Corundum Miners, Mangalore, S. Canara. 1070

WANTED—To advance up to a lakh of rupees on suitable landed property. Reasonable interest. No brokers. Apply to "R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 101

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED Mathematics Professor for the Mission College, Indore. Duties to begin July fifth. Salary One Hundred Rupees, increasing.—Apply to PRINCIPAL. 165

WANTED.—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED a GRADUATE in science. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
1087 Nandod High School.

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER as 2nd Assistant for the New English School, Sukkur, Sind. Salary Rs. 60—4—80. Agreement one year. Apply stating age, experience and qualifications to the Secretary. 1053

WANTED for the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, two EUROPEAN STAFF NURSES with a general training of three years and a Midwifery Diploma from a recognised training school. Apply for all particulars to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 164

WANTED a European trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat from middle of August. Salary Rs. 80—10—100. Furnished quarters free, with messing and uniform allowances. Apply to COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials. 163

WANTED a competent WEAVING MASTER to manage an up-country Mill of about 500 looms. Apply stating terms and previous experience to
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Lahore Spinning and Weaving
162 Mills Co., Ltd., Lahore.

WANTED a SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores for Bombay office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Department, Ahmedabad. 1069

WANTED immediately two experienced GRADUATES, as HEAD and ASSISTANT TEACHERS, strong in English, Mathematics or Science, for a mofussil High School. M.A., preferred for Head Teacher. Pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 80 with prospects for able men. Apply sharp to J. P. Debu, Esquire, Pleader, Mhow. 161

WANTED A TEACHER.—An ENGLISH LADY TEACHER wanted to teach all subjects (except Mathematics and Second Language) in a High School Standard VIII. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply early with testimonials to R. P. Mody, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1027

APPOINTMENTS for all classes of persons of any grade and qualifications, best suited to their capabilities, are secured both in India and Abroad on most favourable terms by THE UNIVERSAL BILLET AGENCY, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"Billet."
Telephone No. 1362. 1060

WANTED an experienced active ENGINEER to superintend the construction of the metalled motor road now under construction between Srinagar and Jammu. Should have experience in tunnel and bridge work. Work will last at least 2 years. Pay up to Rs. 1,000 with travelling allowance under State Rules.
Applications with certificates to
LT.-COL. H. A. D. FRASER, R.E.,
State Engineer,
167 Jammu and Kashmir State Srinagar.

WANTED.—New or second hand, 4 seated, 20 to 35 h. p. speed at least 25 miles, Model 1914 and 1915. Price reasonable.
2. All applications must reach the said address by the 28th instant, and the cars should be sent there for inspection and trial at 4 p.m. the 28th or at 10 a.m., on the 29th. As the advertiser will be there for 2 days only.
3. Apply "O" care of Messrs. Hari Chand Mancha Ram & Co., 131, Gulalwadi, Bombay. 1088

WANTED an OVERSEER for the Hinganghat Municipality on pay Rs. 60—5—75. The post is pensionable. Applications from qualified candidates only will be considered. Preference will be given to candidates having experience of Municipal work. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned before the 3rd July, 1915.
R. V. SURPAL,
Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Hinganghat.
Municipal Office,
Hinganghat, dated 22nd June, 1915. 160

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

FOR SALE.—By orders of the Government of India.—THE TERRACE, Murree, late the Summer Residence of General Officer Commanding Northern Army. The property, which occupies the finest site in Murrie, comprises a large residence with two small bunglows and ample out offices, and is suitable for occupation by a large establishment, or might be extended for use as a hotel. The grounds are nine acres in extent. Full particulars and plans can be had by prospective purchasers from the undersigned to whom offers may be sent.
F. GLANVILLE,
Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers,
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division,
174 Murree.

TO BE LET.

CHOWPATTY airy ground floor of bungalow, splendid sea view, large compound, electric fittings, Hindu only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 1079

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property & credits of ANNAPURNABAI, widow of PANDURANG BALIBHADRA alias ANPURNABAI, widow of PANDURANG BALIBHADRA alias ANNAPURNABAI PANDURANG BALIBHADRA, widow alias ANNAPURNABAI, widow alias ANNAPURNABAI alias ANNAPURNABAI Administratrix of YESABAI, of Bombay Pathare Parbhu Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased

SHAMRAO RAMCHANDRA DHARADHAR, an Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and a Master of Arts of the University of Bombay, of Bombay Pathare Hindu Esquire residing at 2nd Bhat Wadi Girgaum Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 18th day of June 1915.
Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.,
1089 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.
D. M. TOMBROFF,
Liquidator, W. Wolf & Sons.
Motilal's Mansions.
14/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915. 1032

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1915, the Tramway will be closed for the season.
W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 24th June, 1915. 262

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

THERE will be a public meeting at the Byculla Mechanics' Institute to-day at 8-30 p.m. in the interests of the League. Mr. A. T. Leonard, General Secretary will address the meeting. All interested in Anglo-Indians are cordially invited to attend.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Dana Bunder, in the Godown at Etola Street Building, No. 86-90, Port Trust Estate, by order of Messrs. Velji Kanji and Co., and on account and risk of Marwadi Ramchander Doongersidas:—

600 bags new brown bold linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, crockery stands, table and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, fancy vases, rich carpets, one Singer sewing machine, teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel doors almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc. etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property, on view two days before the sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred C. spring State carriage (Barouch) by Kesterton, in very good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong English-built square landau by Kesterton in good order.

1 handsome strong English-built Doctor's brougham, in good order.

1 very handsome strong dark brown Waler cob, 14-2, ridden by a lady and being broken to harness.

1 handsome strong English-built brougham by Kesterton with brake.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Locksley Hall" (late Oomar Jamall's Stable), Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following carriages and horses:—

1. One English-built angle shape victoria, in good order.
2. One single-seated brougham, in good order.
3. One pair fleabitten Walers (mare and gelding) 15-3, aged, very confidential and reliable. Both very quiet in single and double harness.
4. One pair chestnut gelding 15-3, 7 and 9 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
5. One pair Bay Arab horses 6 and 7 years old, very high bred, quiet to ride and drive. Any trial.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BELASIS ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Atorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, Sha Shivjee Pacharia, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the Mortgagor, Ahmed Hajee Sheriff (since deceased), and pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of second Mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, 1910, and made between the said Ahmed Hajee Sheriff of one part and the said Sha Shivjee Pacharia of the other, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—

The said property will be sold subject to the first mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1907, and made between the said Ahmed Hajee Sheriff of the one part and Cowasji Nowroji Lam of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 249½ square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at Belasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 541-793, and New No. 7778, Old Survey No. 2581-2587, and New Survey No. 2/4025, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 706, and Street No. 154, and bounded as follows, i.e., On or towards the East by the said Belasis Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Bhagwanram Dayaram Carpenter and partly by the Surti Moholla, on or towards the North by the property of Jusub Cassum Chunamwalla, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwanram Dayaram Carpenter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, at their office, Church Gate Building 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1915.

MENESSE & CO

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES ACAWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the godown of Currim Sulleman, at Chinch Bunder Road, (Mazagon), by order of the Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, the following goods:—

100 bales Acawa cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of very valuable and common Pearls, belonging to the Estate of the Insolvents.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (inliquidation), and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand and Co., the Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the first floor of the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort, the following 65 lots of pearls:—

Lot Nos.	Description of Pearls.	Weight
2/1	Pearls (blue) drilled	1007 chavs about.
3/2	Pearls	440 ,,
4/3	Pearls (drilled)	517 ,,
5/4	Pearls (drilled)	370 ,,
6/5	Pearls (drilled)	526 ,,
7/6	Pearls (white)	143 ,,
8/7	Pearls (drilled)	146 ,,
10/8	Pearls	330 ,,
11/9	Pearls (white)	645 ,,
13/10	Pearls	516 ,,
14/11	Pearls (white) drilled	195 ,,
15/12	Pearls	272 ,,
18/13	Pearls (white)	95 ,,
19/14	Pearls (white) drilled	586 ,,
20/15	Pearls	198 ,,
21/16	Pearls (white)	1820 ,,
22/17	Pearls	67½ tanks about
23/18	Pearls (white) drilled	231 chavs about
24/19	Pearls dust (drilled)	50½ tanks about
25/20	Pearls	402 chavs about
26/21	Pearls	231 ,,
27/22	Pearls	99 ,,
28/23	Pearls (white) drilled	136 ,,
29/24	Pearls	54 ,,
30/25	Pearls (drilled)	38 ,,
31/26	Pearls (drilled)	213 tanks about
32/27	Pearls (drilled)	73 ,,
33/28	Pearls	100 ,,
34/29	Pearls (white)	34½ ,,
35/30	Pearls (drilled)	56 ,,
36/31	Pearls (drilled)	62½ ,,
37/32	Pearls (drilled)	213½ ,,
39/33	Pearls	15½ ,,
40/34	Pearls (white) drilled	30 ,,
41/35	Pearls	41¾ ,,
43/36	Pearl dust	19¾ ,,
69/37	Pearl bunches	575 chavs about
70/38	Pearls bunches	250 ,,
71/39	Pearl (blue) drilled	125 ,,
72/40	Drilled pearl bunches	122 ,,
73/41	Pearl bunches	221 ,,
74/42	Pearl bunches	181 ,,
75/43	Pearl bunches	288 ,,
76/44	Drilled pearl bunches	200 ,,
77/45	Pearls (drilled)	250 ,,
78/46	Pearls	500 ,,
79/47	Pearls	200 ,,
80/48	Pearls	900 ,,
81/49	Drilled pearls	200 ,,
83/50	Drilled pearls (blue)	100 ,,
84/51	Drilled pearls	100 ,,
85/52	Pearl	800 ,,
86/53	Pearls (blue)	1200 ,,
87/54	Pearls (blue)	1700 ,,
88/55	Pearls	200 ,,
89/56	Pearls white drilled	1200 ,,
90/57	Pearls (white)	536 ,,
91/58	Pearls white drilled	250 ,,
92/59	Pearls drilled	250 ,,
93/60	Pearls drilled	300 ,,
94/61	Pearls white drilled	200 ,,
95/62	Pearls white drilled	200 ,,
96/63	Pearls	25 tanks about
B2/64	Pearls white drilled	461 chavs about
C3/65	Pearls (drilled)	

N.B.—The above pearls are open for inspection from to-day till Sale-day from 12 a.m. (S.T.) to 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. A. Freedoon & Co., Tailors & Outfitters at Medows Street, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). The purchasers made bargains yesterday and there is one more chance offered to-day to secure fresh and costly goods at nominal prices.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREEDON & COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY the 25th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the entire stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailor sand Outfitters Messrs. A. Freedon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings, zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, walking sticks, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods are on view.

P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 9,500 CWTS.

NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th June at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Godown No. 73 bearing Port Trust, No. 124 Broach Street, Dana Bunder by order of Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Ramchandra Doongersidas.

9,500 Cwts. New Brown Bold Linseed, (Passed in Survey).

A deposit up to 25 p.c. shall have to be paid at the time of the Auction Sale if asked by the Auctioneers, and the balance shall be paid and the delivery shall be taken within 4 days of the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
5 NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing
Tuesday June 29th.
HENRY DALLAS
presents
R. B. Salisbury's Co.
THE QUAINTS
The full Company from
Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Change of programme nightly.
Prices Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Phil Carlton,
Advance Manager.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
MONSOON SEASON.
RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session	8 to 9 a.m.	
Evening	»	6 to 8 p.m.
Night	»	9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Sunday	»	9 to 11 a.m.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

9-30. EXCELSIOR 9-30.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!

THE BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.

Last night of present Programme.

6-30 p. m. A HIGH CLASS FILM PROGRAMME 6-30 p.m.

The latest Pathe Drama **The PHANTOM OF LOVE. 3 Parts.**

French Government Films. Lancelot Speedy's Cartoons.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.23in.. Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana, heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Centarl India West.—No telegrams have been received from stations in Kathiawar with the exception of Bhuj owing to interruption of the telegraph lines. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West; Ahmedabad has had 0.63in., Surat 4.20in., Neemuch 0.27in., and Indore 0.18in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Khandwa has had 0.55in., Amraoti 2.62in. and Chanda 0.12in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in moderate to large excess; night temperature is also above normal in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.24in., Ratnagiri 1.00in., Mormugao 1.25in. and Karwar 4.40in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 4.18in., Ahmednagar 0.40in., Poona 3.05in., Sholapur 2.05in., Aurangabad 0.76in., Nizamabad 0.35in. and Hyderabad 4.80in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess except at Belgaum and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure in the north-east Arabian sea has in all probability disappeared and rainfall has set in in Gujarat and increased in the north Konkan. The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal appears to have crossed the north Madras coast. Under the combined influence of this and the fairly strong monsoon from the Arabian Sea rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, Gujarat, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and on the north Madras coast and local in the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. Local rain has fallen also in east Rajputana and isolated showers in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and fairly general rain in south Gujarat, the Deccan and the Central Provinces and some showers in Central India West and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 24th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	—0
Do. (23rd)	92.1	82.6	72	..	0	—0
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.15
Do. (23rd)	93.6	87.3	80	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.6	87.6	59	..	0.53	0.17
Rawalpindi	104.2	77.3	28	..	0.41	—0.84
Lahore	113.2	83.3	42	..	1.19	—0.14
Hissar	110.8	88.4	43	..	1.66	—
Ambala	106.7	83.3	45	0.04	1.01	—5.65
Delhi	107.0	86.8	52	..	1.33	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.0	90.3	43	..	1.70	0.28
Mainpuri	107.5	88.1	57	..	0.55	—0.67
Jhansi	109.9	91.5	40	..	1.90	—0.05
Cawnpore	106.0	88.1	56	..	0.87	—1.05
Allahabad	107.6	88.1	48	..	0.32	—2.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	90.8	44	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	96.0	84.4	86	..	0.03	—0.60
Ajmer	108.8	88.0	56	..	0.17	—1.23
Jaipore	107.4	84.2	49	0.01	0.35	—0 84
Kotah	111.7	86.6	65	0.23	0.01	—0.91
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.4	82.0	74	..	0.28	—1.04
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	98.9	78.7	97	4.20	5.21	—0.39
Surat	107.1	76.2	88	0.63	2.18	—1.27
Ahmedabad	111.0	79.3	65	..	0.91	0.06
Deesa	107.0	76.0	76	0.27	0.83	—1.65
Neemuch	105.3	75.1	70	0.18	1.19	—3.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.2	87.3	52	..	0.64	—4.44
Saugor	107.1	86.4	28	..	0.11	—4.18
Hoshangabad	109.3	79.6	64	..	0.80	—3.36
Khandwa	108.2	76.9	86	0.55	0.83	—3.29
Akola	107.2	75.5	79	0.06	0.71	—3 17
Amraoti	104.8	76.1	85	0.02	0.77	—4 08
Nagpur	105.7	84.3	58	..	1.21	—5.31
Chanda	102.8	79.2	79	0.12	2.48	—2.90
Raipur	102.0	88.6	70	..	1.55	—4.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	79.4	85	0.24	4.62	— 10.31
Ratnagiri	84.9	74.9	93	1.00	8.91	—14.99
Mormugao	88.3	78.9	97	1.25	19.14	— 6 15
Karwar	79.5	73.3	92	4.40	25.09	—6.59
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.0	72.2	86	4.18	5.09	—1.33
Ahmednagar	96.2	72.5	86	0.40	1.69	—2.96
Poona	94.0	69.5	84	3.05	6 34	2.47
Sholapur	97.8	73.3	91	2 05	2.93	—1.05
Bijapur	93.0	72.4	89	1.09	91.77	—1.19
Belgaum	78.3	66.7	94	0.07	3.01	—3.47
Ahmedabad	81.5	67.1	93	0.78	2.13	—2.13
Nizamabad (Indur).	102.6	76.4	89	0.35	2.39	—1.45
Hyderabad	92.8	71.7	90	4.80	7.10	3.51
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	79.0	72.8	89	4.06	24.43	—6.27
Calicut	78.3	75.1	93	2.66	20.49	— 8.64
Cochin	80.9	74.8	83	4.65	20.17	—3.11
Colombo	85.6	78.5	89	0.10	4.80	—2.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.4	74.2	95	5.25	4.80	—2.49
Bellary	91.5	73.5	70	0.04	4 44	2.75
Cuddapah	89.7	75.2	86	0.28	0.91	—1.62
Madras	84.8	76.9	89	0.18	1.23	—0.30
Bangalore	81.2	67.6	85	0.08	6.27	3.78
Coimbatore	80.2	72.0	71	0.34	3.27	1.91
Trichinopoly	94.1	76.5	84	..	1.06	0.07
Negapatam	92.9	80.3	84	..	0.57	—0.24

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 16

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The disturbance off the Kathiawar coast has disappeared allowing the Arabian Sea monsoon current to extend well inland and rainfall has increased largely in the peninsula. The disturbed conditions over the Bay have developed into a storm which this morning was crossing north Madras coast near Vizagapatam.

The rainfall has continued in Burma and has appeared on the Bengal and Orissa coasts. Over northern India the weather has been practically dry and the temperature is higher than usual. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India west, the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and on north Madras coast; and local in Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam, west of United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, east Rajputana and Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair one and half inches; Akyab two; Tavoy and Bassein one and a half; Moulmein one; Lashio two; Silchar three; Barisal and Cuttack one; Surat and Karwar four; Marmagoa one and a half; Ratnagiri one; Malegaon four; Poona three; Sholapur two; Parbhani one and a half; Hyderabad Deccan and Cochin five; Mangalore four; Mercara and Calicut three; Ootacamund one; Musulipatam five; Cocanada two; and Waltair one.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall over the head of the peninsula.

DISTURBANCE IN ARABIAN SEA DISAPPEARS.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has been notified by the Meteorological Department, Simla, that the disturbance in the Arabian Sea has disappeared and ordinary monsoon conditions prevail now.

RAINFALL IN MAY.

In his general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency during the month of May, 1915, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, observes that the rain of the month occurred almost throughout the Deccan (except Khandesh), in the whole of the Karnatak, S. M. C. States and in the Konkan. Beyond a few isolated showers, Gujarat and Gujarat States were practically rainless. The rain fell in light to fair showers in the Deccan mostly between the 14th and 16th with additional scattered showers in the last week. In the Karnatak and in Kanara in the Konkan, it fell in light to fairly heavy showers mostly in the first and last weeks with additional showers in the middle of the month in Bijapur. Maximum 4.22in. at Bhatkal in Kanara on the 26th. In the rest of the Konkan it came in light and partial showers between the 16th and 19th. The fall was useful for the preparation of land in the Karnatak. The threshing of the last season's rabi crops had been finished. Picking of cotton was completed in the Karnatak but continued in parts of Kaira in Gujarat and in some Gujarat States. Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif season everywhere. In the Konkan and western portion of the Deccan the collection and burning of rab materials were finished.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 24th June 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to date. 1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.24	4.02	13.56	11.71
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.25	2.56	14.99	15.39
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.23	2.68	13.86	17 09
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.30	3.31	14.07	17.47

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.571 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.7 ,,
Dew Point	78.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.808 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,SSW,WSW.
Movement of Wind	182 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.23 inches
Total fall during month	4.01 ,,
Do. do. year	5.42 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0 01 ,,

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C 17

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that Vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th June 1915, was 29.797 inches Fo temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June.	h m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
TH.	24	m 8 57	27 0	24	m 1 57	16 1
		8 22a	26 0		2 44a	20 3
FR.	25	m 9 57	28 2	25	m 2 53	15 0
		30a	26 4		3 50a	20 7
SAT.	26	m 10 50	29 2	26	m 3 46	14 4
		10 30a	26 9		4 47a	19 1
SUN.	27	m 11 39	29 11	27	m 4 37	14 8
		11 25a	27 1		5 39a	18 1
MO.	28	0 25a	30 4	28.	m 5 27	14 1
					6 29a	18 7
TU.	29	m 0 17	27 3	29	m 6 16	14 5
		1 9a	30 3		7 18a	17 8
W.	30	m 1 8	27 2	30	m 7 4	15 2
		1 51a	29 10		8 6a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 24 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 25 (Friday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 26 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 27 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 28 (Monday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 29 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th. 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee. 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 33-8m. a.m.

HOW THE TRIUMPH WAS TORPEDOED'

THE TURKISH REPORT.

A report from the Ottoman Headquarters received at Amsterdam through Berlin gives the Turkish version of the sinking of H.M.S. Triumph on Tuesday. The report says:—

At 12 30 p.m. on Tuesday the British battleship Triumph passed slowly before Ariburnu with torpedo nets out. It was clear that she intended to bombard the position of our troops who since the end of last monht have been fighting there against the British. Two torpedo-boat destroyers accompanied the battleship. A second battleship of the Vengeance type was standsomewhat further off to sea. Several torpedo-destroyers and scouts were cruising out to sea in order to cover the battleships against submarine attacks.

Despite these strict precautions, a submarine belonging to the navy of our ally Germany succeeded in attacking the Triumph without being discovered by anyone. The torpedo which she fired shore through the torpedo nets, and, striking the ship amidships, exploded.

The battleship then listed on her side until the upper deck touched the water. Nine minutes later she capsized, but remained floating keel upwards for twenty minutes before entirely disappearing. Part of the crew who had rushed on deck was saved by the torpedo-boat destroyers and other ships which had hurried up.

While it would have been very easy to kill by means of shrapnel the sailors who were swimming about in the sea, and to blow up the rescuing British boats, our artillerymen, in accordance will their noble feelings of humanity, did not hinder the work of rescue.

The German submarine was pursued for a long time by British torpedo-boat destroyers, but she escaped undamaged.

IRISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The annual return of emigration statistics of Ireland was issued in mail week. During the year 1914 the total number of emigrants from Ireland was 20,583 (10,867 males and 9,716 females). Of the males 10,660 and of the females 9,654 were natives of Ireland, the total number of such, 20,314, being equivalent to a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year 1914, and showing a decrease of 10,653 as compared with the year 1913. The figures for 1914 are the lowest ever recorded. In the ten years 1904-13, the average was 31,732, in the ten years 1894-1903 the average number of emigrants was 39,448, in the ten years 1884-93 the annual average was 65,307, in the ten years 1874-83 the average number was 66,072, in the ten-yearly period 1864-73 it was 83,769, and the average for the ten years 1854-63 was 89,953.

NO MORE FAT PEOPLE.

Most fat people seem to think that the only way to take off fat is to use dangerous drugs, follow a starvation diet or take strenuous exercise. But all this is nonsense, and, thanks to the recent discovery of an eminent scientist, thousands of men and women are taking off several pounds of useless fat a week, by simply rubbing on the fat part—hips, arms, chin, or abdomen—a simple lotion made by pouring a cup of hot water over a dram of quassia chips; let it stand for a minute, then strain through a cloth and add 3 ounces of Cirola Bark Extract. Pour the mixture into a bottle and apply night and morning, rubbing it in with the hands for about 10 minutes, using a circular motion, and the fat will almost seem to melt away before your very eyes. The ingredients, which are inexpensive, may be had of any chemist, and the results to be obtained are really remarkable. 108

PARIS AIR GUARD AT WORK

GERMAN RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

The following account of an aerial attack on Paris was issued by the French Press Bureau during mail week:—

At daybreak a Voisin biplane was watching over Paris at a height of nearly 8,000 feet.

On receipt of telephoned instructions from the Military Governor of Paris at 5 a.m. five machines successively ascended—a Maurice Farman, a second Voisin Biplane, a Voisin Aeroplane fitted with a machine-gun, and two Nieuports. An imense T in white linen was then stretched on the ground at Le Bourget, the top of the letter facing the direction where the enemy aeroplane was first noticed.

The pilot of the first Voisin biplane heard the cannonade, perceived the enemy aeroplane, flew towards it and chased it as far as Senlis, without managing to pick it up.

The pilot of the Maurice Farman, who was flying over Paris at a height of nearly two miles, also heard the cannonade, returned to Le Bourget, saw the signal, and left for Senlis, but did not see the enemy.

The second Voisin biplane was flying above the northern region of Paris, when at a height of about 6,500 feet it saw the enemy's aeroplane a little over half a mile in front of him and about 1,500 feet above him. He flew towards it and the French observer opened fire with his machine-gun. He continued to pursue the enemy as far as Senlis, but was unable to bring the machine down.

The armoured Voisin, while it was ascending, noticed the German mounting to a higher altitude. He opened fire on the German at half a mile's distance, but was unable to get close enough to his adversary to render his fire effective. He gave up the chase at 6-5 a.m.

One of the Nieuport machines which was flying over Dammartin at a height of well over 8,000 feet noticed the bursting of the shells. The machine at once made for Fontenay-en-Parisis so as to cut off the enemy's retreat, but was unable to arrive in time. He saw his adversary, who doubled on him, and pursued him as far as Senlis without catching him up.

A second German aeroplane followed the first in about ten minutes. It seemed to make a right-about turn soon after passing La Chapelle-en-Serval, doubtless as a result of seeing the reception accorded the first machine.

The six French aeroplanes practically all succeeded in finding the first enemy machine by observing where the shells burst which were fired by the French artillery. They were unable, however, to fight it and destroy it.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

AN INCIDENT IN FRANCE.

Like many other famous military men Adjutant-General Soukhomlinov, Russia's War Minister lives a very simple life. He neither drinks wine nor does he smoke. He works very hard. Every morning seven o'clock finds him in his study looking over his correspondence. At nine o'clock he dresses, drinks a glass of milk, and if there is no urgent work goes out for half an hour's walk. Interviews and other duties follow, and he lunches at two o'clock—a function which takes him only a few minutes. At eight he dines, and work is continued till eleven or even later.

Many anecdotes are, of course, told about the Minister. Once he was travelling incognito near Nice, accompanied by his wife, and they entered a modest village inn. But the landlady learned from the chauffeur who the illustrious guests were. Having brought in what was required, she then sat silently down to an old piano, and suddenly the sounds of the Russian national hymn reached the Minister's ears. One can imagine his astonishment. Having listned with uncovered head to the Russian hymn, the Minister in his turn sat down to the piano and played the Marseillaise, to the great delight of all present. Many stories show how popular the Minister is in France, not only in the higher military spheres, but also among the lower strata of the population.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN.

BATTLE WITH SENTIMENT AND PREJUDICE.

A meeting organized by the Liverpool branch of the Federation of University Women was held recently at the university to discuss "Some Professional Careers for Women."

The Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alfred Dale) presided.

Professor J. M. Beattie, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, spoke of the need of women and their opportunities in the medical profession. It had been clearly established that women had attained the highest positions in medicine, and that they had fully proved their capacity to undertake even the most delicate operative work. Taking the "British Medical Journal" for three recent weeks, there were no less than 68 posts advertised for which women were eligible, at salaries ranging from £150 with full board and residence to £300, and £400. Prenatal hygiene and the care of children under school age must be dealt with, and in this field medical women would find a fruitful source of employment. In regard to expense, it was a fallacy to imagine that the cost of a medical education was at all prohibitive. It was an investment with practically the certainty of a big return.

Mr. J. Share-Jones, M.Sc., F.R.C.V.S. (Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery), dealt with veterinary science as a career for women. There was no reason why any branch of the work should be unsuitable for women, as skill rather than strength was required. Besides practical there was administrative work, and there were a number of Government posts, as, for example, in connexion with the new Milk Bill. These would increase in the future, when much-needed reforms (*e.g.*, the inspection of meat) were taken up. The number of training centres was small, as the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons had powers of restriction. He hoped that soon this body would admit women.

Miss Kate Latarche, L.D.S., B.D.S., spoke of the advantages of dentistry as a profession for women, and recommended the work as being interesting and attractive. Women would be excellent for school dentistry, and children might lose some of the terror of "going to the dentist" if the dentist were a woman.

Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, M. Eng. (Dean of the Faculty of Engineering), said that while he could not offer similar inducements to women to take up the profession of engineering, he saw no reason why women should not take a course in engineering for its educational value and as a preparation for other professions, architecture for example.

The Vice-Chancellor, in closing the meeting, mentioned, among other professions offering suitable openings for women, architecture and chemistry, scientific and applied. With regard to professional work for women generally, public opinion had altered considerably in recent years. Still, as long as a State used only half of its citizens for social, economic, or public service, it was weak where it might be strong, and poor where it might be rich. The opposition that still remained was due not so much to selfishness as to sentiment, which was often equally hard and unreasoning. The prejudices of women themselves must also be overcome. The question of finance was difficult, but it ought to be recognized that a girl's claims were no less important than those of a boy. The best endowment of a daughter was not money but education.

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COMMERCIAL.

WHAT ABOUT A TARIFF?

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

Here and there a little desultory talk prevails with regard to the advancement of India's indigenous industries, but it is only talk, and which is not likely to lead up to anything very practicable from the look of affairs. The time is slipping away very rapidly, and not a move has been made to take advantage of the magnificent opportunities which the war has afforded for the development of existing industrial enterprises and starting new ones. We are no further forward in this respect than we were twelve months ago and as there are no indications of anyone in authority urging the desirability of imposing a protective tariff, we shall find the country flooded with German and Austrian manufactures as soon as the bugle of peace is sounded. It is all very well to preach the doctrine of a moral vendetta against the German people: to execrate their very names: to exclude them from our country. They deserve it all, for the unspeakable horrors which they have perpetrated against civilised humanity. But when this wave of detestation and loathing is sweeping over the British Empire, it does appear strange, that not a word is said, or an intelligent effort made to reduce this sentimental outburst to a practical penal observance, by instituting the only possible method by which it can be accomplished,—by placing an embargo on their goods. There would be no chance of a German obtruding his person where there is no market for his wares. It must be remembered that so far German and Austrian manufactories are intact. In many cases these concerns are not only capable of beginning to turn out large quantities of finished goods the moment peace is proclaimed, but it is quite possible, large stocks may have been accumulated. In days gone by the purchaser had a fairly wide field of choice amongst manufacturing nations. The buyer of motor cars, for example, who did not fancy German-made articles, could turn to Belgium or France, and get as good or better. Pianos, toys, glass and countless other products, were made as well and as cheaply by one nation as another. To-day Belgium, one of the busiest of manufacturing countries, is a waste, and so are some of the richest parts of France. As industrial rivals to Germany they are not likely to be in the running for many years to come. For, it amounts almost to a certainty, the Germans will lower their colours before their territory is seriously invaded and threatened with spoliation, similar to what Belgium and France have been subjected to. They will thus be in a position to rehabilitate their national fortunes as soon as the cease-fire sounds. They will also have to put in a good deal of extra energy and overtime in order to liquidate the gigantic indemnity that will be demanded of them, necessitating a greater production and to sell cheap. From our experience of the average German in this respect, it is impossible to doubt his ability to do this, once he puts his shoulder to the wheel. To whom will he dispense his wares? Clearly to those nations whose tariff barrier is not strong enough to keep his sweated goods out. And unless something is done, India will, once more, to her detriment, be one of the best customers. If Germany decides to fight on to the last,—if she keeps on battling desperately while her territories are laid waste and over-run, and the woollen factories of Saxony and Bavaria are destroyed: the glass and porcelain works of Thuringia and Silesia smashed up: the silk mills of Rhenish Prussia and Baden swept away: and the great iron works, paper mills, machinery shops and breweries reduced to dust and debris,—India and the ilk will be presented with Protection which may do them some good for a short period. But in the more likely event of Germany climbing down when a steady run home over the harder communes, nothing but a protective tariff will keep her people from invading India with their cheap commodities. And as we are apparently too apathetic and listless to put up a fight without assistance, only a tariff can stimulate us into developing the immense industrial resources at our doors, and at the same time keep the German element aloof, until through course of time its "Kultur" is more in keeping with the form of civilization the world has advanced to.

KOREA COTTON PLANTATION.

(From the Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen-Korea.)

As stated in previous Reports, not only are the climatic and soil conditions of the Southern part of the Peninsula well suited to the growth of cotton, but it has been proved that the American upland cotton, especially "King's-Improved," gives far better results in quality as well as in quantity of product than the native cotton and the plantation of this American species has been encouraged since 1906. Under the uniform encouragement of the Government, the cultivation of this species and its annual output has increased steadily year by year as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Area of plantation.	Production.	No. of Planters.
	Cho (360 s.ft)	Kin (lb)	
1906	45	24,979	247
1907	65	79,188	921
1908	196	141,265	4,475
1909	412	450,160	8,336
1910	1,123	845,342	20,987
1911	2,683	2,737,050	43,185
1912	6,440	7,216,133	77,793

The Governor-General issued in March 1912 an instruction to the Provincial Governments of the Southern part, and Model Farms generally, concerning encouragement of the plantation of upland cotton ially calling their attention to the of proper instruction and guidance tation by giving popular lectures, competitive exhibition, and oints.

Government drew up the further extend cotton, by planted over nting to over of the total pro- 10,000,000 yen, by work of encouraging the plantation of upland cotton is to be carried out in six consecutive years, beginning with 1912, by spending over 8,20,000 yen, during that time. Further details of the plan are given in the following table:—

Year.	Area for each year.	Estimated Product.
	Cho.	Kin
1912	6,500	6,500,000
1913	13,859	13,859,000
1914	23,462	23,462,000
1915	39,087	39,087,600
1916	66,681	66,681,200
1917	1,01,771	1,01,771,400
Year.	Estimated value of product.	Funds to be apportioned for Encouragement work.
	Yen.	Yen.
1912	650,970	108,020
1913	1,385,900	142,438
1914	2,346,290	142,438
1915	3,905,750	142,438
1916	6,668,120	142,438
1917	10,177,140	142,438

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 23rd.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
"	Sales of East Indian	..	..
"	Imports		5,000
Mid Americans	.. .. ..		5.24d
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..		7.50d
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)		July ..	9.32
"	"	Oct. ..	9.73
New York Official noon call		July ..	9.31
"	"	Oct. ..	9.72
New Orleans 10 a.m.		July ..	9.06
"	"	Oct. ..	9.42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Estimated Sales	.. .. ..		8,000
Total Imports ..	.. .. ..		5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.13	5.13
June-July	5.13	5.13
July-Aug.	5.14	5.13
Aug.-Sept.	5.24	5.23
Sept.-Oct.	5.32	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.56	5.55
March-April	5.65	5.64
May June.	5.70	5.69

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.13	5.13
June-July	5.13	5.12
July-Aug.	5.14	5.13
Aug.-Sept.	5.24	5.22
Sept.-Oct.	5.32	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.56	5.56
March-April.	5.65	5.64
May-June	5.70	5.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 23rd

Good Bengal M.G.	.. ..	..	3.90
F.G. "	.. ..	..	4.05
Fine " "	.. ..	..	4.20
Good Oomra "	.. ..	..	4.40
F.G. " "	.. ..	..	4.55
Fine " "	.. ..	..	4.70
Good M.G. Oomra	.. ..	..	4.40
Fine " "	.. ..	..	4.70
Good Broach	.. ..	..	4.80
F.G. "	.. ..	..	4.95
Fine "	.. ..	..	5.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	3,600
" Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
Futures at New York July	.. ..	Missing.
Previous closing price	.. ..	9.34
Futures at New York Oct.	.. ..	9.79
Previous closing price	.. ..	9.75
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	9.55
Previous price	.. ..	9.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	9.00
Previous price	.. ..	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	9.13
Previous price	.. ..	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	.. ..	9.56
Previous price	.. ..	9.51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7½
Demand Bills	.. ..	.....
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	48⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to the absence of buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4½
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¾
" " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1¾
" 7 day market loans	2
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 863,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 26.07½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 23rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000	
Rs. 4,00,000 were allotted to Madras	4,00,000
Tenders on Madras at 1-3 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received Madras full above that rate in full.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 4,65,000.	
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 22nd.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June sellers, 50

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-sellers. 50/6

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June Sold by resellers 50

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June sellers. 49/9

Bombay White June- sellers 50/

Wheat Club No. 2, June sellers 49/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Karachi Barley 34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore June-July, sellers 51

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July sellers 55/3

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; 51/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July, sellers 58

Calcutta Linseed, August-Sept. Paid sellers 54/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August Paid 50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £88

Copper Braziers £105½

Yellow Metal 13½

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/3

English best selected Copper 95½

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £ 22—10—0

Hard Spelter Nominal. 70

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October 18/9

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October 18/10½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October 21/3

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October 21/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July 2/6½

Ceylon Rubber July-September sellers 2/5⅜

SUGAR CROP.

Guma's estimate of the Cuban Sugar Crop is 2,500,000 Tons.

London, June 23rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October 18/9

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October 18/10½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October 21/3

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October 21/4½

Linsee., Calcutta, July-August Paid 53¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

The market to-day was quiet with Broach quoted at Rs. 2 below last night's quotations. This was due mainly to the fact that weather conditions showed signs of rain.

Business is limited mainly to ready cotton, there being a demand from mills for lower counts. Japanese houses are also in the market for ready cotton.

Since the morning the market declined Re. 1 but again steadied owing to speculative buying.

We quote:—
Fine Broach 220.
Fine Bengal 166.
Fine K/Akola 192/3.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

G. Broach April 239.
F. G. Bengal January 182.
F. Akola January 211.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	240	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. " ..	218	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	180	183	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	165	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	212/3	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bhagalkot..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair Staple ..	193	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	214	July 1915
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	189	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	196	Do.
M. G. Hiral ..	..	..	216	Do.
M. G. Compts. ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	220/1	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	166	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm	193	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd June, 1915:—

Cotton	5,681 Bales.
Wheat	17,874 cwts.
Linseed	6,137 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,316 "
Ginjellyseed	210 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,727 "
Poppyseed	14 "
Castorseed	7,956 "
Rice	102,773 "
Myrabollams	30 "
Cottonseed	5,727 "
Mowraseed	62 "
Gram	840 "
Joowar	4,040 "
Barley	752 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 5-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-5, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-12, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s .3 7-8d. 15 July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-32d. July.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs. 3 m-s. do. ..... 176¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132⅜
Do. Shanghai 169½
60 d-s. Yokohama 151⅜

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day and a fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares have gathered strength and in consequence of absence of sellers the closing tone was firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 555 and Standards at Rs. 975.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 407½

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,140.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 176¼, Crescent at Rs. 883, Simplex at Rs. 271¼ and Finlays at Rs. 207½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,855 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,470.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 922½.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,662½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,120.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 249.

Sara Sirajgunj Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 73½ and Malwa Bhons at Rs. 73½.

Upper Sind Light Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 118.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 104 and Deferred after touching Rs. 197 closed at Rs. 194 for July.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were placed at Rs. 163.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market for 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was slightly easy to-day owing to lack of inquiry and the quotation stood at Rs. 93½ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 7/8 (long dated.)

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000, offered for sale yesterday, at 15 23/32d. the rupee.

The amount of Telegraphic Transfers (deferred) tendered for and accepted by Calcutta and Bombay was £10,000 and £145,000 respectively.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at their registered offices in Humum Street, for confirming the Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders on the 9th instant (which was published in full in our issue of the 10th instant). Mr. N. G. Gamadia, the Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

The Resolution altering the Articles of Association was put to the meeting and duly confirmed. The business terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CHARITY AND PROFITS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT OF PROFITS BY DIRECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Capital" commenting on the "Statesman" Aeroplane Fund again urges the passing of the Act enabling directors of joint stock companies to devote a small percentage of profits to charitable objects. Jute mills at present earning money cannot subscribe to any war fund.

At the last half-yearly meetings of some dozen joint-stock companies, chiefly jute, resolutions were passed authorising the directors to subscribe from £100 to £150 to the hospital for Indian soldiers provided the companies could legally do so, but the solicitors were of opinion that it could not legaly be done.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

"Conquest" the latest novel from the pen of Miss Olive Wadsley, author of "The Flame," and "Reality" will be published by Messrs. Cassell, immediately. As Miss Wadley's knowledge of matters relating to the 'Fancy' is extensive and peculiar it is not surprising to hear that the hero of her new story becomes the champion boxer of Europe. It was Miss Wadsley by the way who described the great Carpentier Smith combat for the "Daily Mail."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, June 24.)

Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramrao Baindur, on reversion to British service, to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 250 a month, displacing Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre.

Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Poona, on relief, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The services of Mr. W. B. Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, have been transferred to the Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay Brigade, with effect from the 19th April 1915.

Mr. W. Whitaker to act as First Inspector of Factories vice Mr. W. B. Chambers.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, to be in charge of the duties of the Third Inspector of Factories in addition to his own.

Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, to be temporary Major. Dated 29th March 1915.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the present and future holders of the following appointments to be gazetted officers:—

The Manager, Yaravda Prison Press, The Manager, Photozincographic Press, Poona, The Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay and The Manager, Commissioner's Press, Karachi.

Second-Lieutenant William George Nalder, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in the same rank to fill an existing vacancy with effect from 22nd May 1915.

Mr. G. H. Thieselton-Dyer, Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., Mechanical Engineer to Government, is granted privilege leave for three months out of India with effect from the 7th August 1915 or subsequent date of relief for the purpose of visiting works at home.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to act as Sindhi Translator to Government vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Rustamji Mirza to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in the arrangement vice Mr. Hector R. Kothavala on deputation; and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Thana.

Mr. Vishvanath Krishna Bapat, LL.B., to act as a Fourth Grade Dy. Superintendent of Police in the arrangement vice Mr. P. L. Clifford, acting District Superintendent of Police; and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Nasik.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., is appointed to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S.

During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th July 1915.

The period of the appointment of Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., as Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, in connection with the revision settlements of the Haveli, Purandhar, Sirur and Junnar Talukas of the Poona District is extended up to 31st October 1915.

Mr. Sitaram Sunderrav Patkar, Government Pleader, High Court is appointed as a Member of the Rule Committee in place of the Hon. Mr. L. A. Shah.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted thirty days' privilege leave with effect from the 19th May 1915.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind, and thereafter to act as Collector of Nawabshah vice Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Sadhusing Morusing.

Mr. E. O. Sampson to be substantive pro tem Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Circle.

Mr. G. R. Patkar to be Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and to do duty in the Central Circle.

The Secretary of State having approved of Mr. C. G. Hawes, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer (on language leave), being allowed to undertake military duty, the Governor in Council has been pleased to place his services at the disposal of the War Office with effect from the afternoon of the 19th June 1915, on which date he embarked for England.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending June 22nd throughout the Presidency proper but more is needed generally. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progressing. Sowing continues generally. Locusts damaged kharif crops in one taluka of Hyderabad and two of Nawabshah. The supply of fodder was adequate except in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi, four talukas of Thar and Parkar, two of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad and Larkana. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one patha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Karnatak, but were generally steady elsewhere.

PUNJAB VERNACULAR PRESS.

RESTRICTIONS PUT ON THE "ZEMINDAR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

Action has been taken by the Punjab Government to stop the "Zemindar," which has been charged with publishing unfaithful translations of articles appearing in the English newspapers, from publishing any other news about the war except Reuter's telegrams.

INFORMAL INVESTITURE AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

Informal investiture of Indian orders at Simla on 13th July is likely to be largely attended by Indian Chiefs and other recipients of recent honours.

Owing to the enormous demand for new Indian postcards the Government have found it necessary to manufacture supplies in Calcutta. Large stocks are expected from London shortly.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.

Umaria	Pratt	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June 24.

Ujina	Abbott	Sourabaya
Chakla	Allen	Karachi

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Hong-Kong (Homeward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Umaria:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umaria, 3,327 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and general goods on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain T. S. Allen, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. Prince, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Fraser:—The steamer Clan Fraser, 2,234 tons, Captain Mason, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

Thursday, June 24th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
C & R Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
H. Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
K Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
L. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
N. Corinthic		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Satunji		K. N. & Co
Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Netrawati		K. N. & Co
Saraswati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
2 Umaria		M. M. & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
6 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
7 Firenze	Merlo	M. Italinna.
10 Kamakura Maru	Kewabara	N. Y.K. & Co
15 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
16 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
4 Chinkoa	Raddock	M. M. & Co
5 Kaiser-I-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 City of Birmingham	Haughton	Killick Nixon

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Swan	Prize Vessel
Clan Fraser	Mason	F. Finlay & Co
Mafne	Leslie	W. & A.G. & Co
Sildra	Bryu	The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

June 24.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 700 cwt. mowra seed Ralli Bros., 1,561 cwt. poppy seed Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 100 bales cotton Diwadker & Co., 8,000 cwt. rape seed Sanday & Co., 51,000 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros., 5,832 cwt. wheat Sanday & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henrik Ibsen (s) 721 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 6,986 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros., 605 bales cotton fly K. Visram, 55 bales cotton fly J. Purbhudas, 393 cwt. gum persian J. Nurbheram & Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Corinthic (s) 65,800 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros., 1,999 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros., 14,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Corinthic (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co., 1,000 cwt. myrabollams H. Mahadeo., 2,000 cwt. rape seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 5,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros., 4,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

S. S. Firenze (s) 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 400 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co., 100 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 769 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 1 000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton F .F. Campbell & Co., 800 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 3 cwt. ivory M. Kassum, 210 cwt. hides fleshing Besho & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kankawa Maru (s) 100 cases castor oil M. B. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kankawa Maru (s) 27 cwt. gallnuts H. Marolia.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kankawa Maru (s) 700 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kankawa Maru (s) 600 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co., 200 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kankawa Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 5 cases sola hats T. Gibbons, 105 cwt. sharkfins M. J. Goomabhoy & Co., 7 cwt. fishmaws M. J. Goomabhoy & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kafne from New York Agents W. A. Graham & Co—29 packages 59 cases 115 boxes clocks, 7 cases 7 boxes automobiles, 3 cases motors, 25 cases autocessories, 2 packages florida water, 42 cases listerine, 4 casks sugar lead 1 case perfumed spirit, 6 cases dental powder, 24 cases vaseline, 22 packages 1 box 137 cases medicine, 56 barrels alminium sulphate, 245 barrels 10 cases lamp globes, 50 barrels alminium globes, 45 cases alminium, 1,153 cases wire nails, 2 cases 5 boxes leather belting, 4 cases leather, 6 barrels grease, 9 cases jelly, 1 case rubber goods, 24 cases oil cloth, 1 case lubricating oil, 1 box color, 6 cases oil peppermint, 30 cases condiments, 65 cases quakeroats, 58 cases varnish, 16 cases paper, 213 bales old newspaper 39 cases 1 crate soap, 6 cases cotton goods.

City of Birmingham from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon & Co.—101 casks tiles, 222 bags broken tiles, 1,983 casks china clay, 1 case boots and shoes, 1 case motor cycle, 3 cases motor parts, 2 cases cycles, 231 drums magnesium chloride, 50 bags dextrene, 50 bags mineral white, 1 cask phospate of soda, 60 kegs glanber salts, 365 bags starch, 10 bags epsom salt, 5 cases dentrifice, 30 casks chloride zinc, 15 bags sticks, 1,200 bags farina, 1 case earthen pots, 5 crates earthenware, 3 casks plumbago crucibbs, 1 case dynamo, 147 cases bottles, 2 cases Plaster of Paris, 36 cases colour, 845 kegs paint, 21 bales paper, 10 casks black powder, 3 trusses 19 cases leather belting, 3 cases 1 truss leather laces, 2 cases leather skins 7 cases roller skins, 1 case leather buffers, 3 cases buffalo pickers, 162 drums oil, 3 cases oil cloth, 14 cases biscuits, 975 bags sugar, 41 bundles 110 cases 1,513 boxes soap, 140 bales 154 cases cotton yarn, 249 cases 128 bales 1 truss cotton piece goods, 1 case silk, 1 case woollen cloth, 4 cases mixed linnens, 2 cases woollen and cotton tissues, 1 case emery cloth, 1 case jute cord, 6 coils cotton rope, 2 cases cotton laces, 1 truss flannel, 1 case cotton quilts.

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. B-17.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Letters for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by the same steamer.

MONDAY, June 28.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay.

English Mail steamer Khyber due at 9 a.m.

Teachers' Association of Bombay. Address by Mr. D. G. Ross, M. A., on "A Pension Scheme for Teachers," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

Prof. Bhadkamkar Memorial Meeting of past and present students of Wilson College, College Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Paper by Mr. Talmaki on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning." Bombay Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences

BIRTH.

ANTRAM—On the 13th June, at Somerdale Tea Estate, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Antram, girl twins.

MARRIAGES.

DENE—MAXWELL-SMITH—On the 15th June, at Ootacamund, Frederick Arundale Dene, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, to Marion Isabel widow of Maxwell-Smith, of Champaran, Behar, and daughter of the late William Gollan, of the Punjab.

HARDLEY—BUTTARS—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on 21st instant, by Rev. F. Tambling, Agnes Maude, second daughter of Thomas Hardley, Ishapore, to John M. Buttars, Dalhousie Jute Mills, Champdany.

DEATHS.

DOYLE—On the 11th June, at Balaghat, C.P. Mrs. Catherine Doyle, mother of Military Asst. Surgeon James Doyle.

LINSELL—On Tuesday, June 15th at the Presidency General Hospital, Doris Ada, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Linsell.

TWIDALE—On the 15th June, at Hastings, Miss Mary Anne Twidale, aged 80 years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

June 24.

695.—Duties.
Orderly Sergeants:—
No. 1 Company Sgt. W. A. Niven.
No. 2 Company Sgt. H. T. Binks.

696.—Parades.
No. 1 Company:—Thursday 1st July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba 15 pdr. B. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company:—Thursday 1st July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba, 7.5-inch B. L. Gun and Battery drill.
N. C. O.'s and men proceeding on Active Service with 15 pdr. B. L. Detachments, will parade for instructions at 7-30 a.m. daily (except Sundays) at No. 6 Block, Colaba, starting Monday, 28th instant.

697.—Leave.
Sergeant T. Hatton, No. 2 Company, having reported himself for duty on 19th instant the remaining portion of the leave granted him in Corps Order 613 is hereby cancelled.

698.—Enrolments.
The undernamed having been enrolled was taken on the strength of the Corps from 19th June 1915 and posted to E. E. Company:—
No. 231 Sapper Spenceley T. W.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 25.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June and July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks, and Waterbottles.
5 days 23rd to 27th June, "C" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
3 days 28th to 30th June, "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
3 days 1st to 3rd July, "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
6 days 4th to 9th July, "F" Coy., 1 N. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
7 days 10th to 16th July, "G" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
3 days 17th to 19th July, "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
5 days 20th to 24th July, "C" Coy., 1 N C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th July, "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July, "E" Coy., 1 N. C. O.'s. and 4 men per day.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
Fridays.—"G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.

196.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"D" Company.—Saturday 26th, Sunday 27th, Monday 28th, Tuesday 29th, and Wednesday 30th instant.
"E" Company.—Thursday 1st, Friday 2nd, Saturday 3rd and Sunday 4th prox.
Officers Commanding companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.
March.—"Le Sang Gaulois" .....Allier.
Overture.—"Barbier de Seville" .....Rossini.
Valse.—"Moonlight on the Alster" ...Fetras.
Selection.—"The Count of Luxembourg" Lehar.
Idyll.—"The Land of Dreams" .....Driffill.
Spanish Dance.—No. 5 .....Moszkowski.
Melodies from.—"The Passing Show" Finck.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The latest list of contributions received by the Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsee General Hospital, towards the hospital funds, brings the total amount subscribed to date to Rs. 26,82,288-2-9.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Home Nursing Class conducted by the Social Service League will reopen in Kashibaug, New English School to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.). The class will be conducted by Dr. B. D. Khote.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Khyber with the outward Mails of the 4th and 11th inst. is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The hospital ship Madras, under Captain C. Willis, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Basra, which port she left on the 17th instant. She brought 580 British and Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board. The Madras entered the Princes Docks yesterday.

LATE PROFESSOR BHADKAMKAR.

In honour of the late Prof. Bhadkamkar, a meeting of the past and present students of the College will be held in the Wilson College Hall, on Monday the 28th inst. at 6 p.m. The late Prof. Bhadkamkar was much beloved of students and he was the Professor of Sanskrit in the College for the last twenty years. The meeting will be held under the presidentship of the Rev. Dr. MacKichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal of the College.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 19th instant occurred as follows:—
Bombay City 5, Surat Town and Port 1, Nasik District 19, Sholapur District 2, Satara District 4, Belgaum District 32, Dharwar District 57, Karachi District 42, Cutch State 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 21 and Surat Agency 1, Total 187.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A clean bill of health was reported to Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, no fresh attack or death being registered either from plague, small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 55, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 75 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,645, out of which 9 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed six of these and C Ward three.

TRAM CAR COLLISION.

A collision occurred about noon yesterday between a tram car going from Parel to Museum West and another proceeding from Museum West to Victoria Gardens. The collision occurred at the Bori Bunder tram junction. It appears that the Museum Parel car had just left the Bori Bunder tramway shelter and was taking a turn to go towards Cruickshank Road, when, it is alleged, owing to the points having been left open for the market side, the car took a turning to the Market route. In doing this it crossed the Cruickshank Museum route line and collided with a car coming from the Cruickshank Road. The cars were badly damaged, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured beyond receiving a shaking.

THE PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to be the patrons of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal by subscribing to its funds Rs. 100 each:—
Bai Hirabai Jamsetji N. Petit, Bai Bachoobai Merwanji S. J. Jejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Burjorji Dorabji Patel, C.I.E., (Quetta), Messrs. Muncherji Framji Khan, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Hormasji Cowasji D. Adenwala, Kaikobad Cowasji D. Adenwala, Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and Nasarvanji Nanabhoy Boyce.
Under the auspices of the Mandal, Rao Bahadur Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantawala, of Baroda, lectures this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, on "Parsi Literature."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF WATCH AND COAT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Bamia Bakoo with the theft of a coat and wrist watch, belonging to Mr. A. C. Cowley, an engineer.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been recently dismissed from Mr. Cowley's service. On Wednesday morning the complainant, who resided at Kamal Mansions, missed his watch and coat from his table. He reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused on suspicion, and recovered the property from him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the coat and watch were given him for keeping by the new servant, who had been taken on in his place.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Abdulla Rehman Dinmahomed and Baker Mahomed with selling a grain of cocaine and possessing five grains of the drug without a license.

On Wednesday night a bogus customer was sent to Falkland Road to buy cocaine from the accused, who sold him the stuff and were arrested. They were also found in possession of five grains of cocaine. They were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS.

The requirements of the St. John Ambulance Red Cross Gifts Depot for the current week are:—
Biscuits in tins—Indian made, Braces, Brown boot polish, Cardamoms, Cawnpore topees—sizes 7¼ to 7½, Cigarettes, Collars khaki—sizes 16½ to 17½, Degchis, Dhoties, Dubbin for boots, Electric Torches, Fly papers, Gauze covers to protect food from flies, Glare glasses (urgently appealed for) Jharans, Katoras, Keatings insect powder, Kurtas, Laces—brown boot, Lotas, Mosquito nets, Note-paper and envelopes, Pillows, Pillow cases, Puggaris cloth, Pyjamas—thin, Sheets, Shirts—khaki, Socks, Soda water machines, Spices, Tents, Thallies, Towels.
Consignments should be booked to the War Gifts Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay. Labels for consignments can be had on application to the above quoted address.

GENERAL SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Who has been awarded a G.C.M.G.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN WILCOCKS, K.C.B., D.S.O.

In command of the Indian Troops in France, who has been awarded a G.C.M.G

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme at the Palace of Varieties, last night proved a great success The ever-popular artiste, Little Mona, appeared in a number of catchy song, "when the midnight choo choo leaves for Alabam," and "Hullo! there! Little Tommy Atkins" being especially loudly applauded. The picture side of the programme was also strongly represented by a number of fine films. "The Light-house Prisoners," the star film, is a magnificently coloured drama and is a notable production merely for the sheer beauty of its outdoor scenes, with a plot which grips the attention of the audience from start to finish. Among the other films are "The Siege of Liege," "Billy Boy's earliest love" and "Love and Potatoes." It is altogether a fine programme, which the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing.

THE QUAINT'S.

The Quaints who will open at the Royal Opera House for a short season of 5 nights commencing on Tuesday, June 29th, come here with a great reputation not only from London, but they have also established quite a record right through the Far East. Quaintness and originality combined with good vocalising and refined humor, go to make up a programme of excellence which the direction claim is sure to appeal to Bombay play goers. The boxing is now open at Rose & Co.

"Capital" understands it is practically settled that Mr. Archie Birkmyre will be elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the vacancy in the local Legislative Council caused by the elevation of Mr. F. H. Stewart to the Imperial Council.

DISMISSALS FROM THE CENTRAL PRESS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In my letter published on the 7th in your popular journal I stated that in the Government Central Press about sixty employees had been served with notices terminating their services by the end of the current month; which would mean for them that they would be thrown out of employment in the monsoon, which is the hardest time in Bombay to look for work fresh. In my next letter which you were good enough to publish in the issue of your estimable paper of the 10th, I stated that the situation, according to my information, seemed to be apparently as follows., that the rooms presently occupied by the Secretariat Press being required for the extension of one of the clerical departments, the management of the Government Central Press were required to accommodate the establishment of the Secretariat Press. The poor unfortunate people who are to be put out of employ in these truly hard times have made a representation to Government, who have, however, up till now not replied; so that the Sword Damocles is still hanging over the heads of these poor unfortunates! However, as I am informed, the acting Superintendent of Government Printing, visited the large-looking low structure known as the Bombay Government Central Press, and not only decided that it was *not scanty*, but has pronounced in favour of the establishment of the Secretary Press being accommodated therein. An officer in high position may surely be expected to devise means to avoid hardship to the poor work-people or at least wait for better times to carry out a new scheme. the place *is scanty;* and because there was not sufficient room for the free movement of the large number of work-people employed there and the discomfort they suffered owing to insufficient ventilation, Government, were pleased only recently to sanction the provision of 40 electric fans, for which the employees are deeply grateful. But, I suppose, the manipulation of figures and facts and the economy of having two establishments under one roof will be put prominently before Government so as to overshadow everything else.

Although my appeal for sympathy before has evidently fallen on deaf-ears I am confident that in appealing for sympathy now, as I do, I am now addressing the wise good and true men at the helm of Government who will deem it prudent to defer bringing about reforms of a character such as will entail hardship on poor people.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR JULY MEETING.

The preliminary list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 12th proximo includes the presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1911-16, and discussion thereon, and the consideration of the following Bills:—

A Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims' Act, 1887—Second Reading.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Act, 1888—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912—First Reading.

A Bill to provide for a survey of the Town and Island of Bombay—Second Reading.

The following resolution will be moved by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik at the meeting:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of working out a scheme for the Dharwar District—(a) for the redistribution of the villages among the several Subordinate Judges and permanent Joint Subordinate Judges so that each Subordinate Judge may have separate jurisdiction over a compact group of villages, and (b) for the more convenient location of the Subordinate Courts in the district."

The election of the Finance Committee will also be held at the sitting.

The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VIII of 1914 (A Bill to provide for a survey of the Town and Island of Bombay).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1915 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Portection of Pilgrims Act, 1887).

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1756, dated the 6th May 1915, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Governor General the authentic copy of the Sind Coast Lights Act, 1915.

Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 3662, dated the 22nd May 1915, in connection with Bill No. II of 1915 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1916, dated the 1st June 1915, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Governor-General the authentic copy of the Bombay Decentralization Act, 1915.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS ACTIVELY IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 24.

The Reception Committee of the fifteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference are working hard to make the session a complete success. Nearly 175 gentlemen mostly from Poona have joined the Reception Committee, and there is every hope that this number will soon rise much higher. The work of the formation of District Congress Committees is also rapidly progressing. Such committees have already been formed for Belgaum, Dharwar, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur and these have on their lists men of importance in the districts. Steps are being taken to establish District Congress Committees for the East Khandesh and Ratnagiri districts. The holding of the Conference has evoked much enthusiasm in the Karnatic, the Deccan, Guzerat and Sindh and the leading men of Surat, Broach, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad and other places have promised strong support. The election of delegates for the Conference by the different District Congress Committees has already commenced.

The Reception Committee has decided to erect a pandal for the conference in front of Shanwar Wada.

ARREST OF A SADHU.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

Rumour had been rife about the arrest of a Nihang Sadhu and his chelas in connection with the conspiracy trials. On enquiry the facts appear to be as follows:—Saint Nihang Sadhu said to be a sadhu from Dubli has been arrested under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code, charged with being an associate of habitual bad characters, and bail has been refused by the District Magistrate of Lahore. The police allege that the accused has taken as his chelas a number of noted bad characters and that he is in the habit of preaching against the Government. The accused applied to the Chief Court for bail which was rejected by Mr. Justice Leslie Jones. The case comes on before the District Magistrate on the 30th instant.

A Government communiqué states that one lakh of rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for agricultural loans in Tipperah and Noakhali and ten thousand rupees for gratuitous relief.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' MOVEMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 24.

Lady Willingdon pays visits almost daily to popular institutions without formality and one of the most interesting of her Excellency's rounds was a visit to the Deccan College and to Hira Bagh the same evening.

Hira Bagh was originally the summer retreat of Bajirao and, although it is now distinguished as the Deccan Club it still maintains its ancient and romantic characteristics. It is a charming place not far from the historic Parbutti hill. Here Her Excellency spent an hour and was heartily welcomed by eminent Indians.

Yesterday Lord Willingdon accompanied Her Excellency to Pandita Ramabhai's widow's Home at Khetgaon which lies abuut fifteen miles from Poona on the road to Dhond. Their Excellencies' afternoon trip proved a very pleasant one and every conceivable honour was paid to them at this isolated spot on arrival, thanks to the arrangements made by the Collector of Poona. The Bramin widows in the home went through a series of histrionics in addition to presenting an address of welcome to their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies were to have visited the Souhagad Fort beyond Talegaon today but the weather was so threatening that they abandoned the trip.

Heavy rain and a very violent thunderstorm was experienced in Poona last evening and a thunderbolt fell near the Gymkhana Club during the storm making a dug out as large as any "Jack Johnson was capable of doing.

Last evening there was a splendid entertainment in aid of the war fund at Kirkee and this evening the Napier Cinema Co., are giving a show in aid of the War Fund under the patronage of Lady Willingdon.

The Bohemians from the palace of varieties at Bombay had a most successful performance at the Gymkhana Club to-night.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

"A" TEAM FIXTURES.

June 19th—Freshman's Match.
June 26th—St. Xavier's College.
July 3rd—Elphinstone College.
July 10th—Islam Gymkhana.
July 17th—B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.
July 24th—Poona Hindus.
July 31st—Parsee Gymkhana.
August 7th—Hindu Gymkhana.
August 9th, and 10th—Poona.
August 13th—Byculla Club.
August 14th—Baronet C. C.
August 21st—Islam Gymkhana.
August 23rd, & 24th—Poona.
August 28th—Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept. 2nd—Parsee Gymkhana.
Sept. 4th—Elphinstone C. C.
Sept. 11th—Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 17th—Byculla Club.
Sept 18th—G. I. P. Ry. Co.
Sept. 25th—Mahomedan C. C.
Oct. 2nd—Bombay League.

"B" TEAM FIXTURES.

June 26th—Messrs. King King & Co.
July 3rd—Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
July 10th—Times of India.
July 17th—Persian C. C.
July 24th—New High School.
July 31st—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
August 7th—Islam Gymkhana 2nd. XI.
August 13th—Byculla Club.
August 14th—Currency Office.
August 21st—Instituto Luso-Indiano C. C.
August 24th—Y. M. C. A.
August 28th—New High School.
Sept 2nd—Persian Club.
Sept. 4th—Improvement Trust.
Sept. 11th—Grant Medical College.
Sept 17th—Bombay City Police.
Sept. 18th—Y. M. C. A.
Sept. 25th—Wilson College.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE POONA.

June 27th—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya
July 3rd—Poona High School
July 4th—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 10th—New English School.
July 11th—Poona Islams' C. C.
July 16th, & 17th—Poona Gymkhana.
July 18th—Telegu C. C.
July 23rd—Deccan College.
July 24th—Students' New C. C.
July 25th—Deccan Gymkhana.
July 31st—Agricultural College.
August 1st—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana. (R.)
August 7th—Combined Schools.
August 14th—Poona Native Institution.
August 15th—College of Engineering.
August 21st—Agricultural College (R)
August 22nd—Deccan Gymkhana. (R.)
August 24th—New English School (R)
August 28th—College of Engineering (R)
August 29th—Deccan College (R)
* Government House.
Sept 1st—Recreation C. C.
Aug. & Sept. Northcote Challenge Shield Matches.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 19th June stood at 12,72 against 1,350 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 187 deaths, Madras 1, Bihar and Orissa 5, United Provinces 6, the Punjab 978, Mysore State 17, Rajputana 2, North West-Frontier Province 15, and Kashmir 19.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 25, 1915.

NATIONAL UNITY.

The announcement that the Government will introduce a Bill to postpone the Elections for one year is a natural corollary to the formation of a Coalition Government and accords with the present spirit of the nation, which is quite antipathetic to the idea of any sort of political controversy until the great and supreme task in which the Empire is engaged is finally disposed of. No one wants to be bothered with elections at such a time and there would be no object in holding them, for there is no question but one before the country, and that is the national concentration on the successful prosecution of the war, as to which there is no sort of disagreement. Under the Parliament Act the duration of Parliaments was reduced from seven years to five and the present Parliament was elected in 1910. In ordinary circumstances the General Election would probably have been held six months in advance of the date of the expiry of the Parliament. Many suggestions have been made for getting over the difficulty during the past few months, the chief of which has been that there should be a mutual agreement to allow the representation of the constituencies to remain unchanged. That would have been an unsatisfactory and farcial arrangement. In any case a general election immediately after the war would have been necessary, and, in the meanwhile, undoubtedly the best way of avoiding what would have proved to be an embarrassment to the country, is to adopt the course which the Prime Minister has announced and pass an act prolonging the duration of the present Parliament for another twelve months.

We think there can be no doubt that the country has accepted the Coalition Government as the best and only solution of a political problem, which, if it had been attempted to be solved in any other way, would have brought upon the country something in the nature of a domestic quarrel at a time when the supreme desire among all patriotically minded Englishmen is the preservation of the national unity. It is a matter for regret that some of the Liberal journals failed to realise, when Mr. Asquith's *coup d' etat* was first announced, the essential need for bringing to an end a state of affairs which was totally unrepresentative of the true feeling of the people. This hankering after the political supremacy of one party in the State, at a time when the patriotic need of the moment demands the absolute subservience of every kind of party politics to the single object on which all parties are agreed, was hardly worthy of the traditions of some of the journals which displayed it. For the time being the slate had to be wiped clean and a ministry formed, which not only would be fully and proportionately representative of every party and every interest in the State, but would not be in any respect open to attack from any quarter, no matter by what motive it might be inspired or however ill-founded it might be. Lord Haldane patriotically went out of the Ministry because he recognised that to remain in it would be to preserve a source of weakness. And his greatest admirers and those who most strongly deprecate the disgraceful attacks of which he was made the object, cannot but agree, that in thus depriving his enemies of an excuse for attacking the Government, he took the right course. The leaders of the Opposition came into the Ministry, not because they were attracted by or hankering after the sweets of office, but because, as Lord Lansdowne put it, "the load being there, we deem it our duty to shoulder the share of it which belongs to us." No one who has read the speeches made by the leaders of the late Opposition at the party meeting which was held to enable them to explain to their followers their reasons for accepting the Premier's invitation, can have failed to be impressed by the single-minded patriotism which inspired their utterances. The moment at which the invitation came to them to form a Coalition Government was one, it must be remembered, at which the existing Ministry was largely at the mercy of the Opposition. Had they chosen to subordinate national to party interests, and had they followed the urgings of certain Unionist journals they might very conceivably have brought about the downfall of the Ministry, occupied their places and forthwith appealed to the country. With supreme patriotism and a splendid recognition of the national duty they put aside every sordid consideration of the kind, and set an example to their unscrupulous supporters in the Press, which entirely cut the ground from under the feet of those who had so assiduously endeavoured to stir the embers of a controversy, which had it been allowed to develop would have disgraced the nation. The leaders of the Unionist party saw, as Mr. Asquith saw, that the true solution of a crisis which threatened disaster lay, not in an attempt to fix upon the Government of the day the blame for the national shortcomings and to attempt to replace it by another party Government, but to come to its rescue. To quote Lord Lansdowne:—

> There have been shortcomings; there have been miscalculations, some of them probably excusable, and some of them perhaps not. We are all of us, I suppose, penetrated with the conviction that there has been something amiss with what I suppose may be described as the national organization of the country. (Cheers.) As to men, we are not sure that we have got enough, or that we are getting enough, or that we are getting the right men. As to munitions, I will not dwell upon that painful chapter in the history of the war, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the failure of the supply of essential munitions has not once, but many times, interfered with the due progress of our military operations. (Hear, hear.) Surely if this, or half of this is true it means that the staying power of the country is going to be taxed as it never has been taxed before, and that if we are to pull through, it must be not by the efforts of one party or another party, of one portion of the United Kingdom or another portion of it of one class of the community or another class but by an effort of the whole of the country, irrespective of classes, or areas, or distinctions of any kind. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law made it clear that at the very moment that they received the Prime Minister's letter he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that there must be a change. Lord Lansdowne's inspiring and impressive statement, instinct with the spirit of the true patriotic statesmanship which is ready to subordinate every consideration to the need of meeting the national danger, makes it clear that their belief that there must be a change was in no way actuated by any desire to secure political advantages for themselves. The suggestion that Mr. Asquith's hands were in any way forced by the Unionist leaders or that he was blackmailed into making room for them in the Ministry is an unworthy one, which, in face of the actual facts as we now know them, must be regretted by those who made it.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The first thing which, on a visit to India, strikes a foreigner with an appreciative eye for the beauty of nature is the abundant and magnificent scenery presented in the various parts of the country by trees and vegetation. Asthetic considerations alone would, therefore, seem to call for the preservation of Indian forests. But there are material considerations, such as the supply of timber and fodder and the effect of trees in producing rain, which make the protection and preservation of forests an essential part of the duty of a modern Government. The press-note on the Administration Report of the Forest circles in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind for the year 1913-14 indicates that, on the whole, satisfactory progress was made by the Forest Department during the year. The total forest area at the close of the year stood at 15,070 square miles, of which 14,038 were reserved and 1,032 protected forests. A feature of the management of State forests is the working plan and during the year one working plan in the Southern Circle was sanctioned and the revision of three others, one in the Northern and two in the Central Circle, received the approval of the Government. This Presidency contains some of the finest teak forests in the country and the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, specially brings to notice the need of organizing the teak producing areas in the West Khandesh Division. Progress here, as in the extensive forests on the Satpuras, however, is slow because trained officers can with difficulty be spared for the work and Government rightly emphasize that "a definite plan of operation should be laid down and until the more urgent portion of it has been completed, provision for this work should be regarded as no less important than provision for the administration of a fresh division."

The number of offences, either as cases of injury by fire or illicit fellings of trees, showed a slight increase, which Government are inclined to attribute to increased vigilance on the part of the staff rather than to any actual rise in the number of offences. With regard to fire protection, the Report records a falling-off from the good progress made till the previous year, when the number of fires was 1,243 and the area burned 96.377 acres,—the corresponding figures for 1913-14 being 2,117 and 254,266. However the proportion of valuable forest, which has been continuously protected over a series of years, has not been diminished except in the Sind Circle. And in this connection Government are wisely awake to the need of enlisting the co-operation of villagers by a policy calculated to inspire confidence:—

> The policy of inculcating communal responsibility by granting rewards in the shape of free grazing or free grants of wood for good forest protection and by suspending privileges or enhancing grazing fees where mischief or destruction goes on, was extensively applied during the year and the Report contains several indications that it is having a beneficial effect on the attitude of the people towards the Department. It is an essential part of this policy that the officer who grants a reward or inflicts a punishment should take care to make the reasons of his action fully understood by the people.

The State forests provided grazing for 1,508,129 bovines, 148,945 sheep and goats, 869 camels and 5,483 other animals on payment of fees amounting to Rs. 282, 184 and to 458, 927 bovines, 4,567 sheep and goats, 1,173 camels and 4,411 other animals free of charge. The press-note refers to an interesting experiment in North Khandesh of enlisting Bhils to plant up blank spaces in coupes in return for permission to cultivate forest plots. Famine fodder operations were continued during the year,—a supply of nearly ninety lakhs of pounds being provided to make good deficiencies in the Sholapur and other parts of the Satara District. The Report reviews the progress in the work of the Department during the last five years, indicating noteworthy advance in several important directions:—

> The grazing arrangements have been thoroughly overhauled and reorganised with a view to making them as convenient as possible to the requirements of the people. The rules have been simplified, the area over which the grazing privilege may be exercised has been extended and a substantial reduction made in the average area that in kept closed to grazing throughout the year. Some indication of the improvement effected is afforded by the following figures:—

	1908-09.	1913-14.
Grazing offences ...	8,497	8,232
Impoundings	190,605	127,252
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Area closed to grazing through the year.	2,774	2,192

Again organised efforts to save the forests from being over-run by fires have appreciably reduced the annual area destroyed. A substantial addition has been made to the area in charge of the Revenue officers. The mere area so transferred, 521 square miles, is not itself a measure of the relief thus afforded. The whole of the Sholapur District, all but a corner of Ahmednagar and a large part of the Poona and Satara districts have been removed from the purview of the Department.

The relief offered to the expert staff by the removal of substantial areas to the charge of the Revenue officers will enable the former to concentrate their energy on tracts which are really valuable from the forest point of view. As regards the grazing management the figures quoted, though not quite unsatisfactory, suggest that a decrease may well be made in the area closed to grazing throughout the year. A rise in the price of timber and fuel enabled the Government to show an appreciable increase in every Circle of the average animal outturn from the forest. But as fuel plays an important part in the economy of the poor people, Government could well have afforded to forego part of its profits especially in view of the fact that the surplus for the year increased by 10 lakhs.

Notes of the Day.

Lemberg and the Dniester.

The news of the abandonment of Lemberg by the Russians comes as no surprise. Lemberg is not a strong fortress, and to have risked anything in its defence at this moment for purely sentimental reasons would have been a supreme folly of which the Russian General Staff were not likely to be guilty. As it is the Russians, still unbroken, have continued their retreat on a new front and the German offensive is drawn still further on without having as yet inflicted the crushing blow at which it aims, or without having succeeded in breaking the Russian line and separating their forces. On the contrary, while the Russians have withdrawn from Lemberg, they have inflicted a very severe blow on the strong Austrian forces on the Dniester. A week's desperate fighting with these forces which had crossed the river, ended on Monday in their complete defeat, the Russians carrying fortified positions, capturing prisoners and guns and driving the enemy headlong across the river. The strategic importance of this repulse of the Austrian offensive from the south at the present moment is, of course, very great.

Dangerous Animals and Snakes.

Some idea of the havoc caused in human and cattle life by dangerous wild animals and venomous snakes can be obtained from the fact that in the twenty-five years ending in 1911, the approximate number of human beings reported to have been killed in British India by wild animals was 67,389 and by snakes 543,994. In India, with its innumerable dense forests, the need of adopting measures for the extermination of dangerous animals and snakes is imperative. According to a press-note, issued yesterday, showing the results of such measures taken throughout the Presidency, the total mortality among human beings reported during 1914, as due to wild animals, was 18 as against a total of 20 for the previous year and the mortality caused by snake-bites rose from 1406 to 1668. The ravages of snakes especially seem to be rising rapidly year by year and Government were obliged to revive the practice of granting rewards of half an anna for each *phursa* killed in the Ratnagiri District, where the mortality from snake-bite is exceptionally high. Throughout the Northern Division, too, the increase in this respect is general, but it is most marked in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach.

The Brunton Lancet.

The total number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes fell from 9,998 to 9,426, whilst the number of wild animals and snkes destroyed during the year rose from 3,471 to 3,997 and from 27,336 to 27,751 respectively. Snakes proved most destructive to human life, accounting for 1,626 killed; while in the case of cattle, the wolf is the animal most destructive, 7,037 cattle succumbing to it during the year. Tiger and leopard between them were responsible for the death of 10 persons and 1,345 cattle. The rewards given by Government for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes aggregated to Rs. 6,227 and were productive of beneficial results in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts with regard to wild pig and in Thana as regards *nilgai*. To check the reported heavy losses of cattle owing to wolves in some districts of Sindh, Government have recently approved of measures, consisting of the more careful registration of such classes, the giving of greater publicity to the fact that rewards are paid and the free distribution of licenses to suitable persons. It is to be hoped that these measures will be efficiently adopted. The Brunton lancet does not seem to have been extensively made use of. It was used only in 82 cases of snake bite, of which 46 cases were treated in the Northern Division only, Ahmedabad accounting for half of this number. Altogether 22 cases of recovery occurred in which the patient was bitten by a snake said to have been indentified as venomous. But, as the press-note says, in the absence of details as to the means by which the identification was made, little reliance can be placed in these figures. In future, therefore, it is necessary that it should clearly be stated whether the identifiation was of a trustworthy character. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the statement of the Collector of Kolaba that the Brunton lancet has not been made use of in his district as people have no faith in it.

The Bombay Widows' Pension Fund.

Among the few provident institutions on this side of India, which are being conducted on unobtrusive and benevolent lines, may be mentioned the Bombay Widow's Fund, which is now in its 40th year of existence. The Fund is similar to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, with this difference, that the benefits of the latter are restricted to employees of Government, whilst the former are open to all who wish to join it. All the Government requirements are fulfilled in terms of the Insurance Act, and the Fund at present possesses a Government guaranteed loan of Rs. 1,95,500. Up to 31st December, 1914, the Fund had paid by way of pensions to widows Rs. 2,13.295-5-7. The year 1914 closed with a pension of Rs. 1,275 monthly to 81 widows. The Fund offers liberal concessions in the matter of grace for payments, refund, etc., and for persons of limited income it should serve as a sound means for securing pensions for their widows.

The Health of the City.

A slight rise in the death-rate was registered last week in comparison with the returns of the previous week, the total number of deaths amounting to 434, as against the previous 415. Plague, however, it is satisfactory to notice, has been steadily on the decline, only five fatal cases being registered against eight of the previous week and fifteen of the week before, while twenty-two had been registered in the corresponding week of last year. Of small-pox there were eleven cases as compared with the former ten. Cholera was responsible for only a single death. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of the lungs, 29; other tubercular diseases 9; diseases of the respiratory system 138; diseases of the nervous system 34; diseases of the circulatory system 6; diseases of the digestive system 18; debility and anaemia 33; old age 23; cancer 2; and leprosy 2. There were 3 cases of drowning 1 of poisoning and 9 of fatal injuries. There were 336 live births during the week, 3 premature births and 23 still-births.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur who has just returned from the front will pay a visit to Simla next month.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Stevenston Allen as in charge of the Consulate for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Meek.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointments of Mr. O. Turton as acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. E. F. B. Wyatt.

The services of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Secretary to the Committee on Co-operation in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 17th June 1915.

Lieut. C. K. Greenway, 26th (King George's Own) Light Cavalry, is appointed to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay from the forenoon of the 7th instant.

BOY'S LEG SEVERED BY A SHARK.

SHOCKING INCIDENT IN MADRAS HARBOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 24.

On the evening of the 22nd instant a party of fishermen were out fishing in the sea near San Thome. They were about 100 yards from the shore when suddenly there was a great commotion in the water and a loud scream was heard Shortly afterwards these men made desperately for shore carrying a boy of about fifteen years who had one leg severed almost at the hip. Some fishermen attributed the accident to a sword-fish, while others were of opinion that it was the work of a large-sized shark. The boy was brought ashore in an unconscious state and he was immediately removed to the Royapettah Hospital in a motor car belonging to Mr. Brown of Messrs. Oakes and Co., who happened to be passing by at the time. The boy, however, expired on the way. At an inquest held by the police a verdict was returned of death due to hemorrhage caused by the severing of the left thigh, most probably by a shark.

GUARANTEES TO NORWAY.

Commenting on a telegram from London to Stockholm about the guarantee given to the Swedish Government soon after the outbreak of war by the British, French, Russian, and German Governments to the effect that the neutrality of Sweden would be respected as long as it was adequately maintained by Sweden itself, the "Morgenbladet says: "We have reason to "Morgenbladet" says: "We have reason to take for granted that corresponding declarations about the same time were given to Norway by the representatives of the same Powers at Christiania."

The district staffs have been increased and the distress is expected to disappear with the harvesting of the Jute crops.

On 18th instant a Reuter's telegram stated that the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos(part 2) included Rao Hanuman of the Madras University. Part 2 was an error for part 1 and the name was mistaken for that of Ananda Rao, son of Mr. C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Third Judge of Madras Small Causes Court, who passed with honours in mathematics of the Madras University last year. He has been awarded a scholarship of £40 a year on the results of Tripos part 1.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LEMBERG EVACUATED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON DNIESTER

FRENCH PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

ITALIANS RESUME ATTACK.

The Russians abandoned Lemberg on Tuesday and continued the retreat on a new front.

The Russians have secured an important success on the Dniester below Nijinoff. The Austrians had been sending across the river strong forces with which the Russians were engaged for a week in a desperate battle. At dawn on Monday, it ended in the Russians' complete success. The enemy is said to be in full flight across the Dniester, Cossacks pursuing them.

In the battle of Arras the Germans are suffering great losses in abortive counter-attacks. In Lorraine the Germans have now brought up reserves to oppose the French advance but the German new arrivals have everywhere been repulsed. The French have occupied Sondmach in Alsace. They are also progressing on the heights of the Meuse.

Five allied submarines have entered the sea of Marmora preventing the despatch of reinforcements to Gallipoli by the sea route.

After heavy storms the Italians resumed a general attack with greater violence, the resistance on the part of the Austrians being stronger and better organised.

A new phase in submarine warfare is reported, when the master of the Norwegian mailboat Venus was given the alternative of jettisoning his foodstuffs or being sunk.

Six awards of the Victoria Cross have been announced.

ALLIED SUBMARINES IN SEA OF MARMORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 23.

Five allied submarines have entered the Sea of Marmora preventing the despatch of reinforcements to Gallipoli by the sea route.

GERMANS COMMANDEER BELGIUM PRODUCE.

LONDON, June 23.

It is reported that the German authorities in Belgium have seized nearly the whole stock of hay and other harvest produce.

EVACUATION OF LEMBERG.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON THE DNIESTER.

NEW RUSSIAN FRONT.

LEMBERG ABANDONED.

BATTLE CONTINUES ON DNIESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

PETROGRAD, June 24.

A communiquè says: The Russians abandoned Lemberg on the 22nd instant and continued the retreat on a new front.

The enemy offensive in the direction of Lemberg was arrested on the 21st and the following night by stubborn fighting, a series of barren attacks costing the enemy heavily, but as the enemy succeeded in advancing in the region or the town of Zolkiew, evacuation was decided upon.

The Russian cavalry again scored sabring three companies west of Rawarusska.

A battle continues on the Dniester where the Russians took a thousand prisoners in a bayonet fight.

ANSTRO-GERMAN REPORTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

A communiquè issued in Vienna states that Lemberg has been captured by the Austrain second army.

A Berlin communiquè says that Lemberg was yesterday afternoon stormed by the Austrian troops and during the night also the positions southward of the capital.

The situation near Ravarusska and to the westward is unchanged.

The Russians in the districts of the San and the left bank of the Upper Vistula are beginning to retreat.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON THE DNIESTER.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, June 23.

The battle around Lemberg is more uncertain than ever. General von Mackensen is ominously quiescent, perhaps resting his exhausted troops or preparing for another swing.

A communiqué reports undoubted Russian successes. Assuming the offensive, the Russians crossed the line of the Tanew River during the night time and bayonetted the Austrians.

The enemy made most desperate attacks in the region of Ravarusska, but were completely repulsed, the Russians taking 840 prisoners, twenty officers and machine-guns.

In the direction of Lemberg there has been some firing.

ENEMY PURSUED ACROSS DNIESTER.

The Russians have secured an important success on the Dniester below Nijnioff. The Austrians had been sending across the Dniester strong forces with which the Russians were engaged for a week in a desperate battle. At dawn on Monday this ended in our complete success. We carried fortified positions, farms and villages and have already taken over 3,500 prisoners and many machine-guns. The enemy in full flight fell across the Dniester. Cossacks, pursuing them, crossed over four enemy bridges and continue to pursue the enemy on the right bank of the river now.

The enemy is also retreating from the adjacent villages, though the town of Zalestchiki is holding its ground behind entanglements.

We stormed on Monday night another three villages, taking over a thousand prisoners and many machine-guns.

THE NEW RUSSIAN DISPOSITIONS.

HOW THE ENEMY IS DISTRIBUTED.

PETROGRAD, June 23.

Now that the Russians are firmly established on the Tanew and their rearguard at Grodek Lakes has accomplished the task of delaying the enemy's advance on Lemberg for two days, while it is increasingly evident that the Russians have the upper hand on the Dniester, there is no objection to saying that the new Russian dispositions were decided on weeks ago.

RETREAT EFFECTED WITHOUT A HITCH

The Russian retreat was effected without a hitch by Saturday night and the enemy's object to force a decisive battle was foiled. The enemy probably counted on Russian sentimental reluctance to abandon conquered territory, but the General Staff for days past has taken the public discreetly into its confidence and the soundness of the redistribution of the Russian forces is appreciated.

FOUR MILLION ENEMY TROOPS.

It is estimated that there are over two-million Austrians and Germans on a hundred-mile front from the Lower Tanew to Mikolajew, whence there are 450,000 along the Dniester front. Altogether there are four-million enemy troops between the Baltic and Bukhovina.

THE LEMBERG DEFENCES.

The Lemberg defences, on which the Russians have fallen back, are five or six miles west of the city. They are of recent construction and in no way impregnable. Their value is lessened by the densely inhabited zone in the rear.

SONDERMACH OCCUPIED

ENEMY BRING UP RESERVES.

ABORTIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, June 23.

In the battle of Arras the Germans are suffering great losses in abortive counter-attacks.

There has been intense grenade fighting in the West Argonne while in the remainder of the Argonne, the Germans are squandering ammunition without delivering a single infantry attack.

The French are making progress on the Heights of the Meuse.

The communiquè recording counter attacks in Lorraine shows that the enemy has now brought up reserves to oppose the French advance but the German new arrivals have everywhere been repulsed, the French taking prisoners.

German reinforcements have also arrived in the Vosges where the enemy in some hours fired four thousand shells on a front of two hundred metres and momentarily gained a footing but the German offensive was checked by a brilliant counter-attack.

The French took further prisoners and occupied Sondermach in Alsace and advanced eastward of the town.

BRIGHTER FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

SUCCESS OF CONVERSION OPERATION.

LONDON, June 23.

City circles regard the War Loan as showing that we still possess the ablest financiers and express the opinion that it is almost a stroke of genius to evolve a method of providing hundreds of millions of fresh resources through the conversion operation and simultaneously increasing the value of the previous loans.

TURNOVER IN AMERICAN BONDS.

A welcome feature of yesterday's market was the large turnover in American bonds which were sold for the purpose of taking up the War Loan. These sales resulted in the restoration of the New York Exchange on London to a more normal level and altogether the financial outlook is brighter.

PRICE OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, June 23.

The minimum price of Consols has been reduced to 65, that of the 2¾ per cent. annuities to 73 and the 2½ per cent. annuities to 62.

This facilities their conversion into the new loan.

GERMAN SPY SHOT.

LONDON, June 24.

The Press Bureau announces that spy Mueller has been shot at the Tower on summary evidence. The alleged spy Rosenthal was taken to Wellington Barracks today to be court-martialled.

RUSSIA'S WAITING POLICY.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says that the Russian armies are gaining strength in one way more rapidly than they are losing by wastage in the field by declining decisive actions against forces superior in essential equipment. Russia is serving her own and lightening the task of the Allies.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says, the output of munitions has already been considerably increased. This is only the beginning of the great national effort. The Petrograd correspondent says, the Russians are confident of being shortly furnished with abundant munitions enabling them to reassume the offensive.

MODIFIED SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MAILBOAT'S FOODSTUFFS JETTISONED.

WITH ALTERNATIVE OF BEING SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 23.

A new phase in submarine warfare is reported by the Norwegian mailboat Venus which arrived at Newcastle and reported that midway in the voyage she was hailed by a submarine and ordered to throw overboard most of her cargo consisting of provisions.

The remainder, chiefly wood, was allowed to remain. The master was given the choice of jettisoning the foodstuffs or having the ship sunk. When the former alternative had been accomplished, the submarine disappeared.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIANS HOLDING DNIESTER POSITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State on 22nd June:—

In the Galician battle, the Russian communiqué on Monday night says, the Russians during the nights of 19th and 20th retired from the Grodek lakes on the Lemberg positions, while the enemy's offensive continues in the region of Rawarusska.

German reports say von Mackensien fighting for Lemberg, Zolkien 20 miles north of Lemberg and Rawarusska are in his hands.

Of the fighting on the Dniester, the Russian report says, the enemy delivered barren attacks between Mikolajof and Zydaczow and were driven back and sustained heavy losses. On the rest of the Galician front and Bukovina though stubborn fighting continues in some sectors the enemy failed to make progress anywhere.

An Austrian communiqué also admits that the Russians are still holding the Dniester positions. On the river Tanew, on the Russian territory across the north Galician frontier, the Russians are also holding their position and in Poland have defeated various isolated German attacks. In the Baltic provinces stubborn fighting continues.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

On the western front the French made further progress towards Sochez carrying several trenches and the approaches north-west of the village. In Lorraine the French have captured 1,500 yards of the first line trenches, and in the Vosges and Alsace continue to progress.

Air squadrons have bombarded the enemy's aviation parks, set fire to four hangars and hit two aeroplanes and one captive balloon.

The Germans on Sunday in Argonne delivered a violent attack prepared by an intens bombardment with asphyxiating projectiles. The French advanced line gave way at certain points, but an immediate counter-attack enabled them to recover almost the whole of the original position.

FIGHTING IN THE TRENTINO.

The Italians report that in the Trentino there were strong hostile armoured trenches some constructed of cement. In Carnia the bombardment of Malborghetto continues, on the Isonzo the Austrians are trying to throw the Italians back to the left bank but the Italians maintain their position.

THE "STATESMAN'S" MOTOR AMBULANCE FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Yesterday the "Statesman's" fund for purchasing motor ambulances and aeroplanes totalled one lakh eighty-one thousand. Two lakhs asked for is expected to be reached to-day.

TRADING WITH ENEMY IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Government has decided to terminate trading with the enemy in China and Siam. It is understood that a month'd grace will be allowed.

FIGHTING AT MONTENERO.

ENEMY'S SCHEME OF RESISTANCE.

A COMPLETE LABYRINTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

UDINE, June 23.

After heavy storms the general attack has been resumed with greater violence. The resistance on the part of the Austrians has been found to be stronger and better organised. The enemy's numerous defences, prepared years before the outbreak of war, include many lines of entrenchments, tunnels, galleries and caves concealing the artillery and excavated from rocks, false trenches meant to deceive the enemy and also ditches and traps innumerable, forming a complete labyrinth.

During the fighting on the spurs at Montenero a shot from an Italian big gun fell in a rock trench at Montenero. The debris swept half a company of Austrians over the precipice. Many Austrian regiments have been sent back to Galicia as the Slavs and Czechs refused to fight the Italians. One battery was discovered carefully firing into the air.

DUEL BETWEEN OPPOSING ALPINISTS.

ITALIANS PROVE VICTORS.

ROME, June 23.

It is officially announced that the Alpinists on Monday made their first acquaintance with enemy Alpinists who had apparently just arrived from Galicia.

The Italians attacked and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses and taking some prisoners.

Austrian night attacks on the Italian positions at Plava were repulsed.

THE POPE AND ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

WHY HE WAS IN FAVOUR OF NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, June 23, 2 p.m.

The Rome correspondent of "Liberte" interviewed the Pope who defended his abstention from denouncing the revolting crimes of war because he was unable to discuss the merits of mutual accusations.

The destruction of cathedrals and of the Louvain Library were abominations which he utterly condemned but he would not pass judgment. "The Judge," said his Holiness, "is above."

There was no more horrible crime than the sinking of the Lusitania but, he asked, was the blockade condemning millions of innocent people to starvation inspired by very humane principles.

The correspondent commented on the bad impression caused in France by the efforts of the Vatican to keep Italy neutral.

The Pope admitted he was in favour of neutrality because he was God's representative on earth and he wished to spare Italy the horrors of war and the war would also endanger the interests of the Vatican.

The hour had not arrived for him to take the initiative towards peace but he would feverishly watch for an opportunity to grasp the first hand extended in that direction.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF ADEQUATE SUPERVISION

LONDON, June 23.

In the Commons to-day several members asked questions with reference to the alleged inadequacy of supervision of Germans still at liberty in India, especially missionaries.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied: "The supervision in each case is what the Government of India considers requisite. I am quite ready to trust the Judgment of the Government of India which has acted with great vigour in this matter. The control of aliens in India has been more strict than here."

OFFER OF AN AEROPLANE.

LONDON, June 23.

The Army Council has accepted the offer of an aeroplane from Eu Tong Sen, an unofficial member of the Council of Federated Malay States.

MUNITIONS BILL.

COUNTRY ORGANISED INTO TEN AREAS.

MR. GEORGE ON VITAL NECESSITY OF MUNITIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 23, 5-30 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day the cardinal points of Mr. Lloyd-George's speech in introducing the Munitions Bill were that the duration of war, the toll of life, the amount of exhaustion created by the war and the ultimate victory or defeat depended on the supply of munitions.

He declared that where the Allies were making progress in any part of the line it was due to the superiority of munitions.

The Allies had the superiority of men, both in numbers and quality.

He had been told that the enemy was turning out a quarter of a million shells daily, but we could even surpass that if we worked in earnest.

Indeed, if Britain in the next few months could produce as much as France, the Allies would have an overwhelming superiority which was the first great essential to victory.

LONDON, June 23, 6-50 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George continued that the country had been organised into ten munition areas, managed by a committee of local business men assisted by an expert and representatives of the War Office and the Admiralty.

The Government must rely on business men in each locality, and he paid a tribute to their work hitherto. (Cheers.).

Mr. Lloyd George hinted that the Government might control the metal market as there were indications that the material was being held up for higher prices. That must be ended.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by emphasising the need for skilled labour to double the output of machine guns.

Every available machine gun would be a vital necessity if Germany swung her forces from the East to the West.

He had been told that the output of some workshops would be doubled if trade union restrictions were abolished.

He affirmed that things which mattered were firstly, no slacking, secondly, suspension of all restrictions on output for the duration of the war, and thirdly, no strikes or lockouts.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, June 23.

Lord Kitchener has written to Mr. Ben Tillett:—"I am much obliged for your letter giving such an interesting description of the feelings of the men in the trenches. There is no doubt that they have fought splendidly against the foe who has used the most dastardly means to conduct the campaign. We are doing all in our power to give them the munitions they require.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

MEETING AT BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, June 23.

At a meeting at the Board of Trade between Mr. Runciman and representatives of cotton operatives the situation was discussed.

Mr. Runciman submitted proposals with a view to improving the relations between the masters and the men.

There will be a second meeting next week.

At yesterday's meeting between Mr. Runciman and representatives of cotton operatives, Mr. Runciman raised the question of the Cotton Operative's Union becoming parties to the proposals of the Munitions Bill for dealing with labour during the war, involving compulsory arbitration. The matter was discussed at some length but the men wished to study the Bill before deciding.

REPORTED FAILURE OF GERMAN HARVESTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

The German harvests are a complete failure in some districts owing to drought. The fruit also is falling and grass withering.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CADETS.

LONDON, June 23, 9-30 p.m.

It is anounced that examinations will be held on the 21st September for not less than 175 cadetships at Woolwich, three hundred at Sandhurst and one hundred at Quetta.

The usual contributions from parents will not be required apart from £35 for initial expenses.

The Cadets will receive an allowance of three shillings per day in England and 4/6d. at Quetta.

On receiving their commissions an allowance of fifty pounds will be granted.

MR. BRYAN'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

President Wilson has appointed Mr. Lansing, Counsellor of the State Department, to be Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Bryan.

(*For other War Telegrams see page 8, Column 6.*)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DUPLICATION OF TANSA MAINS.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Phiroze Sethna presided.

Dr. N. Sukhia moved the following Resolution:

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the nuisance caused by smoke from chimneys and fire places of hotels, vias, koors, eating and boarding houses, and he be requested to represent matters to the Commissioner of Police to take steps under the powers vested in him for remedying or abating the nuisance, pending the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act when the Municipality will be able to control the places in question under a municipal license.

That the Commissioner's attention be also invited to the nuisance caused by smoke from chimneys and fire places of tinmen's, coppersmith's and blacksmith's shops, smelting furnaces, &c., and he be requested to report as to what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken, under Section 394 of the Municipal Act, to remedy or abate the nuisance.

Dr. Sukhia said, that he did not wish to say much on this subject. Certain correspondence had appeared in the local papers sent in by a European lady who wrote rather feelingly about her sufferings. He thought that it was the duty of the Corporation to do something to mitigate this nuisance. Europeans living on the Apollo Bunder side paid as much as Rs. 300 to 400 for their flats, and it was a great hardship on them to be subjected to such nuisances. He thought that the Commissioner of Police and also the Municipality had power to interfere and abate the nuisance.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Dadachanji and carried.

AN UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE.

Dr. N. Sukhia next moved:

The attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1904 and he be informed that in the opinion of the Corporation it is not desirable that Municipal officers or subordinates should be entertained by their subordinates and other Municipal employees or given gifts, souvenirs, gratuity or reward.

Dr. Sukhia in support of his motion said that the Commissioner perhaps was not aware of what had come to Dr. Sukhia's notice, as to what had happened since he gave notice of his intention to move the above Resolution. He had sent in his notice to put a stop to the practice of circulars being sent out in different wards asking for subscriptions, and calling on subordinates to contribute one day's pay towards entertainment of superior officials of the Municipality and presenting them with costly gifts in the shape of souvenirs. Even after this notice was sent in, as would be seen from a report which appeared in the Bombay dailies, Mr. Greenop, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, who was going to England on a short leave of three months, was entertained by the subordinates of the Municipality and he was presented with a souvenir valued something like Rs. 1,500 or 2,000. Almost every member of the Fire Brigade staff was called upon to contribute. He brought this to the notice of the Commissioner as a matter of principle and hoped that the Commissioner would take necessary steps to put a stop to such practice.

The motion was carried.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:

That to facilitate the inquiry of the Anti-Malarial Measures Committee of the Corporation, the Commissioner be requested to make a report giving the following information, with his remarks, if any, in connection with the pools, etc., mentioned in clause 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Section 381 since the amendment of that Section:—

(i) The date of the first visit of any Malarial Officer, and of the notice declaring a nuisance under the Section;
(ii) the date of the carrying out of any Anti-Malarial Measure to the satisfaction of the authorities;
(iii) the nature and the cost of the Anti-Malarial Measures carried out giving the names of the owners and the proportion where such expenses have been either shared or entirely paid by the Commissioner out of the Municipal Funds as contemplated by clause 2 of the Section;
(iv) in how many cases and for what reason the Commissioner had to take action under Section 381 A (1) and (2) as amended.

Mr. Cadell explained that over 1,500 to 2,000 tanks and wells had been examined by the Anti-Malarial Measures Committee, and the details asked for by Mr. Navalkar would not only be voluminous and entail heavy work, but would be of no practical utility. It was now in contemplation to reduce the staff attached to this Department.

Mr. Navalkar's motion was put to the vote and lost.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION.

The Corporation then considered a letter dated the 30th July, 1914, from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company asking for sanction to their proposal to extend the present tramway lines from the Parel Terminus along Kingsway to a point about 450 yards north of the Naigaom Cross Road, where a new road running east and west is in course of construction on which the tracks would be laid leading into the Company's proposed new Kingsway Tramway Depot and workshops.

The Commissioner having consulted the Improvement Trust Engineer, as the route of extension would follow the road, as constructed by that body, informed the Corporation in his letter of the 31st May 1915, that so far as the Municipality was concerned there was no objection to the proposal and recommended the sanction being accorded on the conditions mentioned in his letter under reference.

On the motion of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhai, this matter was referred to the Tramway Company Committee, for consideration.

TANSA DUPLICATION PROGRESS.

The Commissioner's report dated the 2nd June, reporting the progress of the Tansa duplication work was the subject of some lively discussion.

The Commissioner stated that the 50 inch steel Tansa Main from Nevada to Ghatkoper for the duplication of the Tansa supply had been manufactured, laid and tested and was taken into use on the 7th May 1915. The date of commencement of Messrs. Mephan Ferguson and Co.'s contract was the 16th April 1913 and it had to be completed in two years. The steel plates were brought from Glasgow, and the maufacturing machinery from Australia. Messrs. Mephan Ferguson and Co erected the works for the manufacture of the pipes near Kasheli. The work had to be started in an unhealthy season after monsoon and in consequence Messrs. Mephan Ferguson and Co.'s staff suffered greatly from sickness in consequence of which the works were closed down for a month. In spite of this the work was carried out to completion and the pipe lines tested within 21 days after the period fixed for the completion of the contract. Even this small delay was due to circumstances in connection with the joining up of the pipes at the Syphon Heads over which Messrs. Mephan Ferguson & Co., had no control. The Commissioner considered that the promptitude and skill with which the work was completed was most creditable to the firm concerned.

The remaining portion of the Tansa Main, that is, from Ghatkoper to the City Reservoirs was being laid departmentally in cast iron pipes supplied by Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. The delivery of the pipes and special castings was practically complete. The forty-eight inch portion of the main from Ghatkoper to the Victoria Gardens was completed from Ghatkoper to Lalbag with the exception of the short length at Kurla Creek Crossing. The length from Lalbag to Sussex Road remaining was only 3,950 feet. The 36 in. branch pipe from Victoria Gardens to Bhandarwada Reservoir was also completed. The 36 in. pipe line from Victoria Gardens to Malabar Hill Reservoir was completed with the exception of 1,600 feet across the Agripada Estate and 2,300 feet in Harvey Road. The Hydraulic Engineer hoped to be able to complete these portions by the end of June. Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co.'s contract for the supply of these pipes began on the 14th June 1913 and should have been completed on 13th December 1914. Although the delivery was practically complete the contract had not yet been completed as a few more pipes which were in a vessel taken up for Government work have not yet been delivered, but are now on their way. The supply of the cast iron pipes was greatly interfered with by the war but Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., had maintained a regular and constant supply notwithstanding the difficulty of supplying the articles contracted for. In the laying of the main an unexpectedly large amount of rock had been met with and there had been considerable difficulties due to the large amount of subsoil water and to sickness among the staff. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the work had been completed with great regularity.

Continuing the Commissioner stated that as the result of the work that had been completed the full additional water supply could be brought from Tansa to Ghatkoper. Of this amount an additional 3 million gallons was being distributed to the City through the old 48-inch Ghatkoper Bombay Main and as much as was required could be put into the Vehar Lake at Bhandup to maintain it at a high level should the coming monsoon be inadequate. At present only 8 million gallons additional per day were being brought down, of which 3 million gallons were being supplied to the City and 5 million gallons were being put into the Vehar Lake. After the monsoon the Tansa Lake would be filled to its new top-water level (414.5 O. H. D.) and the full supply of 40 million gallons would than be available if the necessity were to arise for it, and if it could be safely disposed of in the City.

The Commissioner added that it would not be possible for the City to receive the full benefit of the increased supply until the various connections were completed and so there may be occasional disappointment on this account. It must be also pointed out said the Commissioner that the Municipal drains and sewers have not yet been enlarged to the necessary extent, and that for this reason as well as for the necessity for avoiding damp near dwelling houses the greatest care will have to be taken throughout the City against waste or excessive use of water. The amount of increased supply immediately necessary was calculated by the Hydraulic Engineer at 8 million gallons per diem, and it was desirable that the consumption should only very gradually exceed this amount of increase.

In conclusion the Commissioner stated that he considered that, the greatest credit was due to Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith for the methodical and punctual way in which the work had been carried through and for the absence of friction with the various contractors concerned, as well as for the effective manner in which the departmental work of laying the cast iron pipes had been supervised. The supervision of the work outside Bombay was under the immediate charge of Mr. A. T. East, Temporary Assistant Engineer, who worked throughout with the greatest zeal and energy."

Dr. Dadacanji moved that the report be recorded.

Dr. Master expressed an opinion that the pipes in certain localities had been laid 30 years ago and should be replaced at once.

PUTTING CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

Dr. Sukhia thought that the progress was satisfactory, but with great diffidence he wished to observe that the Municipality had placed the cart before the horse. He thought that side by side with the duplication work, the most important question of distribution of mains throughout the City ought to have been taken up. The water pipes which they saw in the City were not distribution pipes. A sum of 98 lakhs had been asked for duplication, while a sum of 12 lakhs was assigned towards the work of distributing mains. In 1893 when the Tansa water works were completed they were told that the City would get ample water, yet hardly within two years after that date the supply was found insufficient, and Dr Sukhia himself had personal experience of the trouble caused by a narrow main which would not yield sufficient quantity of water.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that the Commissioner be asked to take up the question of distribution of mains. In other respects Dr. Sukhia expressed an opinion that the report of the work done was satisfactory and the officials concerned deserved credit for the work they had done.

Sir Balchandra Krishna was opinion that the work of distribution ought to be undertaken in time so that there would no unnecessary delay later on when the work of duplication was fully completed. The note of alarm sounded was perfectly correct, they could only congratulate the Commissioner when the work was completed and they found that there would be no room for further complaints as to the water supply of the City.

Mr. Wacha thought that there would always be complaints as to the insufficient supply of water, even after the work of duplication was completed. He remembered the jubilation when Lord Lansdowne opened the Tansa water works in 1892, but after two years the same old cry was repeated. He thought that the bitter experience of the past, went to show that they could not hope in the future to get a regular and sufficient supply of water. The population would grow, industries would grow, industries would rise, and complaints repeated, while the Water Department would have their explanations ready. The old order changeth and the new cometh, but the old would be found in the new too.

Mr. Wadia observed that when the Tansa works of 1889 were contemplated it was even then anticipated that the supply would fall short later on. The present supply, as was calculated would fall short after a number of years, and this was distinctly understood when the present work was undertaken.

Mr. Mandlik said that whatever might be the shortcomings the fact however remained that 8 million gallons of extra water were being supplied to the City. This was indeed a great achievement for which they all ought to be thankful. The Commissioner was taking steps on the subject of distribution of mains. In his opinion the work of duplicating had been carried out under the Commissioner's directions with great care and ability and the Commissioner and his staff were to be congratulated in having done what they had actually done within such a short time.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

Mr. Cadell observed that there was nothing in the debate which called upon him to defend his action. He thought that the Corporation recognised what had been done in the matter. Mr. Trivess-Smith's report of what he had done was a modest and a brief one. It was right to say at once that he had done excellent work and had done it promptly. He hoped that Mr. Wacha's gloomy prognastications would not be fulfilled,—at least during the period he was the Commissioner. The present year had been an exceptional one. They had late rains. Again industries were springing up and the population increasing. They had no serious complaints during the last two years, which reflected credit on the Water Department. Since then they had accomplished great things.

Continuing Mr. Cadell said that the distribution of mains could not be taken up at once. It would take a long time. It was beter to have a larger supply of water. The question of distribution of mains was to be deferred, as the evils of water-logging had to be considered. The work would also entail a heavy cost. They could not sped all their money on water. It would be attended to gradually. The paramount quction to consider was drainage. Then again people wasted water and as stated before it would cause water-logging.

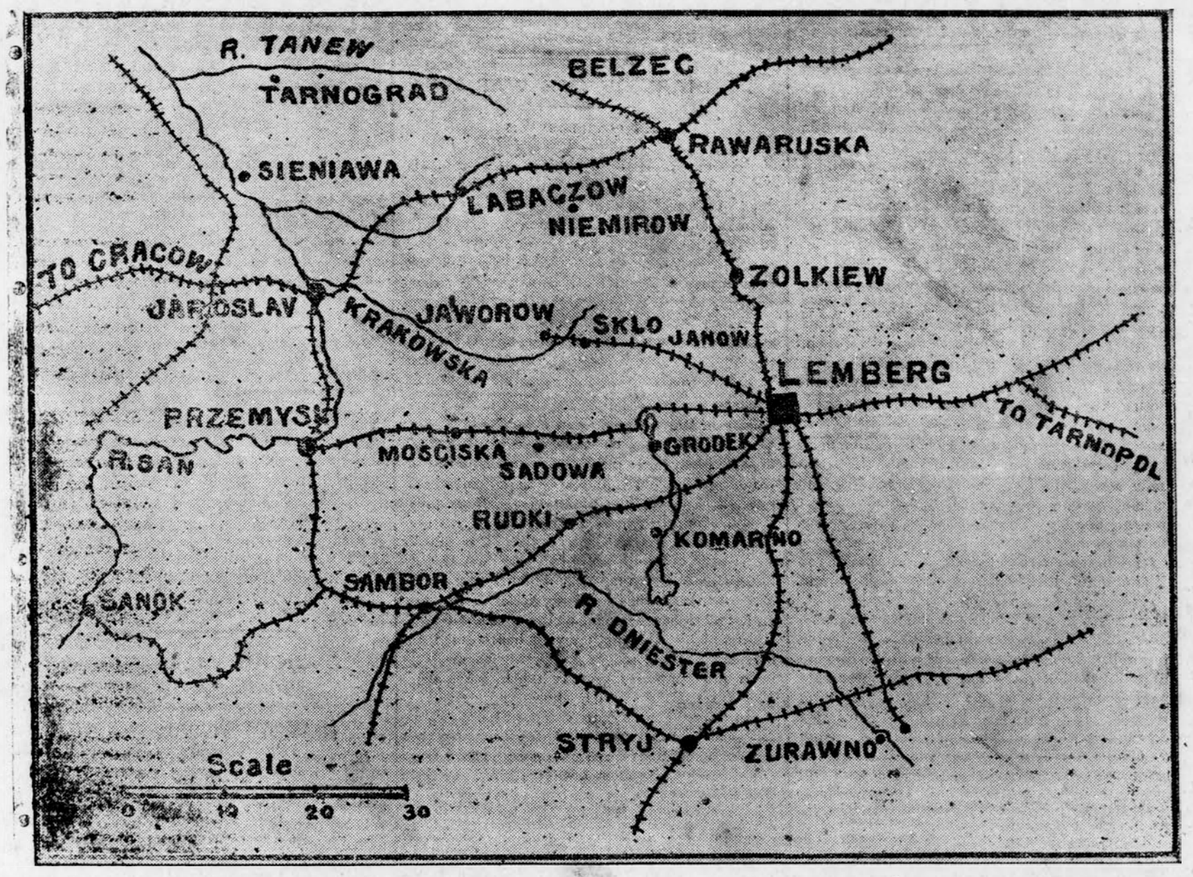
Continuing Mr. Cadell expressed an opinion that there would nevere be a time when there would be no complaints of inadequate supply of water. There would be many causes which would contribute towards such complaints,—Heat and unusal distribution of water and the difficulty in getting to high levels. In Europe so far as he was aware, a house owner who ran up houses with many stories took special measures to ensure the supply of water.

Mr. Cadell quite realised that great deal remained to be done. He hoped that the present progress would show a marked improvement and give considerable satisfaction. He was of opinion that the officers and the Departments concerned had worked well.

Dr. Dadachanji's motion to record the report was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday the 28th inst.

THE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.



Reproduced from "The Pioneer."

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS ANNOUNCE THE ABANDONMENT OF LEMBERG BY THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR RETREAT ON A NEW FRONT IN VIEW OF THE ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY IN THE REGION OF ZOLKIEW. ON THE DNIESTER THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE FROM THE SOUTH HAS BEEN ARRESTED AND THE ENEMY DRIVEN HEADLONG ACROSS THE RIVER.

SIR S. P. SINHA.

Who has been nominated for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

MESSRS. MAHOMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

TRANSFERRED TO A HILL STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 24.

Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali received an order from the Chief Commissioner Delhi, on the 23rd instant to be in readiness to leave Mahrauli by motor at 2 p.m., on the same day and entrain at 4-25 p.m., for Lansdowne, a hill station in the United Provinces.

They were also informed that the Government had sanctioned Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 per month respectively, as their maintenance allowance for the period of internment.

They accordingly left Mahrauli in a motor with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi, and were taken to Shahdara where they took train for Moradabad, enroute for Lansdowne. In spite of the suddenness of their departure many friends and sympathisers accompanied them to Ghaziabad. On reaching Ghaziabad within the United Provinces, the Deputy Superintendent of Police handed them the orders of the United Provinces Government requiring them to proceed to Lansdowne for internment.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 22.

KILLED.

Lieut. W. Mortimer, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Salmon, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Brooke, 8th London.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. R. Cholmeley, Artillery.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. S. O'Neill, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Roberts, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Parkes, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major J. C. Taylor, Medicals.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

were killed, Brigadier-General Doughty-Wylie and Brigade-Major Walford organised and led an attack through the village of Sedd-el-Bahr.

The enemy's position was entrenched and very strongly defended with concealed machine guns and pom-poms.

The attack was a complete success mainly due to the initiative, skill and great gallantry of the two officers, both being killed at the moment of victory.

GALLANTRY IN FIELD.

SIX NEW V. C.'S.

AWARD TO A PRIVATE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 23.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards of the Victoria Cross:—

CAPTAIN F. SCRIMGER, of the Canadian Medical Service, on April 25th at Ypres, under a heavy fire, directed the removal of the wounded. He advanced to a dressing station which was being heavily shelled and attempted to carry a wounded officer to a place of safety, remaining with him when unable to carry him further.

LIEUTENANT G. ROUPELL, East Surreys, during the bombardment of Hill Sixty, though he had sustained several wounds, remained at his post and led a company in repelling a strong attack. His wounds were hurriedly dressed and he insisted on returning to the trench, which was again heavily bombarded. When the company was dangerously weakened he went to the headquarters over the fire-swept ground and brought up reinforcements in face of a very heavy fire, with which he held the position throughout the night until relieved. His magnificent courage, devotion and tenacity undoubtedly inspired the men to hold out till the end.

COLOUR-SERGENT F. HALL, of the 8th Canadians, at Ypres, twice attempted in face of a very heavy enfilading fire to rescue a wounded man fifteen yards from the trench. He was in the act of lifting up the man when he was mortally wounded in the head.

LATER.

The list of Victoria Crosses includes:—

LANCE-CORPORAL F. FISHER, of the 13th. Canadians, who at St. Julien, advanced with a machine gun under a heavy fire and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of the battery, losing four of his gun team. He afterwards obtained four more men and returned to the firing line. He was killed while bringing his machine gun into action under a very heavy fire in order to cover the advance of the supports.

PRIVATE W. MARINER, of the King's Royal Rifles, during a violent thunderstorm at Cambrin, left his trench and crept through German entanglements to the emplacement of a German machine gun which had been damaging our parapets and hindering our work parties. After climbing to the top of the German parapet he threw a bomb under the roof of the gun emplacement. He heard some groaning and the enemy fleeing. A quarter of an hour later he heard some coming back and climbed to the other side of the emplacement from which he threw another bomb among them left-handed. He then lay still while the Germans opened a heavy fire on the wire entanglements behind him. Only after an hour was he able to crawl back to his own trench. Before starting he had requested his sergeant to open fire on the enemy's trenches as soon as he had thrown bombs. Mariner was out alone 1½ hours carrying out this gallant work.

LANCE-SERGEANT W. BELCHER, of the London Regiment, when a fierce bombardment was frequently blowing in breastworks, elected to remain with a mere handful of men after the troops near had been withdrawn, and maintained the position with gallantry during the day, firing rapidly on the enemy from 150 yards whenever they collected for an attack. There is little doubt that the bold front of Belcher prevented the enemy from breaking through the Wieltue Road and averted an attack on the flank of one of our divisions.

SERGEANT M. O'LEARY, V. C.

PERSONALLY DECORATED BY THE KING.

LONDON, June 23.

The King this evening personally decorated Sergeant Michael O'Leary with the Victoria Cross.

MILITARY BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 23.

The "London Gazette" contains twenty-eight pages of military birthday honours for services in the field. The following awards are announced:—

G. C. B.

General Sir Douglas Haig.

K. C. B.

Major-Generals E. R. C. Graham, T. L. N. Porland, T. D'O. Snow, F. J. Davies, H. H. Wilson, H. F. M. Wilson.

G. C. M. G.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien and Lieut.-General Sir J. Willcocks.

K. C. M. G.

Lieut.-Generals Sir J. G. Maxwell, Sir C. F. N. Macready, and W. R. Birdwood.

VICTORIA CROSS.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, and Captain G. N. Walford.

LONDON, June 23.

The list of those mentioned in dispatches contains names of fifty-eight women, matrons of hospitals, nurses, etc. They include representatives of the Dominions.

GENERAL DOUGHTY-WYLIE'S GALLANTRY.

LONDON, June 23.

After landing on the beach of the Gallipoli Peninsula on the 26th April, in which a Brigadier-General and a Brigade-Major

(*Continued on Column 5.*)

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE PANDHARPUR TEMPLES.

DISPUTE REGARDING WATER-PIPES.

(Before Justices Batchelar and Hayward).

KESHAV BALKRISHNA UTPOT AND OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. K. Nulkar, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pandharpur. The applicants—the Utpots—are the owners of the *Shri Rukhmini* temple of Pandharpur, and the Badoves are the owners of the adjoining temple of *Shri Vitohba*. At certain well-known times of the year such as Ekadashis in the months of Magh, Chaitra, Ashadha and Kartik, thousands of pilgrims frequent those shrines to pay their homage. In 1911, the present applicants applied to the Pandharpur Municipality to put up a water-pipe in the temple of Rukhmini. The owners of the adjoining temple of Vithoba objected to the said pipe being put up there on the ground that that portion of the temple belonginged to them. The present applicants in their turn objected to a similar water-pipe being put up in the temple of Vithoba on the same ground. Owing to the disputes between the two rival parties, Water-pipes could not be put up in either of those temples, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the pilgrims. Under these circumstances the Collector of Sholapur, advised the Municipality to erect public stand pipes at the two places, to which the Utpots and the Badaves objected. In consequence the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pandharpur, Mr. Nulkar passed on order under S. 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directing the Badoves and the Utpots jointly and severally to abstain from any acts of obstruction likely to prevent the Municipal authorities from establishing the requisite stand pipes in the temples of Rukhmini and Vithoba.

The applicants applied to the High Court, on the ground that the order passed by the Magistrate was outside the purview of and was not justified by the provisions of S. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and further that the order was passed ex-parte on the mere report of the police.

Their Lordships rejected the application and refused to interfere but on the request of Mr. Tuljapurkar made a note to the effect that they refused to interfere on the ground that the period of two months during which time the order of the Magistrate was to operate had expired and the order has now spent itself.

Mr. D. A. Tuljapurkar for the applicants.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF ADOPTION DEED.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

KRISHNAJI PANDURANG v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, who found the accused guilty of forgery under section 467 and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The present appellant with eight other persons was charged with the forgery of an adoption deed, purporting to have been executed by an old woman named Bhimi of Patan Taluka, and to have been registered at that village by the Sub-Registrar of Patan on the 21st November 1913. The document was in favour of one Sadu, who was co-accused in the lower court and was produced by him before the Assistant Collector with the request that it should be entered in the Record of Rights. The case for the prosecution was that Bhimi never intended to adopt and did not in fact adopt Sadu. She did not execute or assent to the adoption deed. This deed was really drawn up and attested not on the 18th but on the 21st November. Bhimi was then at the point of death and incapable of executing any document and that in fact, on the afternoon of that day, at the time when her thumb-print was taken on the document below the endorsement of admission of execution, she was already dead.

The defence was that Bhimi died on the 22nd November and not on 21st November. She formally adopted Sadu on the 19th and that she was in her right mind and assented to the registration of the document on the 21st.

Their Lordships acquitted the accused as there was no proper evidence to connect between the evidence about the registration of the document and the evidence about the death of Bhimi.

ALLEGED DECAPITATION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

LAKHA JENA AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty of murder under section 302 I.P.C., and sentenced them to death.

The deceased and both the accused were cousins and were the inhabitants of Bedhwa in the Kaira District. The accused were on the very worst terms with the deceased, as the latter had brought numerous accusations against them in which convictions had been had and at the time of his murder he had actually two cases pending against the accused. The deceased Jina, had gone to collect grass and cotton pods. There, it was alleged by the prosecution that he was murdered by the accused with a "dharia" and a spear. The mother of the deceased, who had gone to the field found her son lying with his back towards the sky. It was a headless trunk. She informed the Police, who arrested the accused.

The first accused in his defence stated that he knew nothing of the murder. His name was mentioned through enmity. The second accused said that he had made a confession before the Second Class Magistrate of Anand, but it was on account of beating. He was hanged head downwards in a well and was threatened to be let fall. He did not know anything about the murder of Jina.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence as the accused had absconded and did not give a very good account of their reasons for being absent from "haziri."

Their Lordships acquitted the accused as the evidence was unsatisfactory to bring home the charge to them.

Mr. I. K. Yajnik appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.
180—6

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before Mr. Justice D. Davar.)

P. N. PATELL v. SOONABAI AND ORS.

The rule obtained by the second defendant Dr. Motiwala in the above suit calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the *ex parte* decree passed on the 17th April 1915, should not be set aside and a new trial held so far as the second defendant was concerned, came on for argument before his Lordship this morning.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared on behalf of Dr. Motiwala in support of the rule.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

The first defendant had been served with the rule but did not appear.

Mr. Davar read Dr. Motiwala's affidavit on which the rule had been obtained. It said that he was not served with the summons, nor did he know of the suit filed against him in December 1914 until late in the April of 1915 when one Dr. Anklesaria who had come to England from Bombay informed him about it. He came down to Bombay to defend the suit but when he arrived here a decree nisi had already been passed against him in his absence and he sought to set the decree aside and prayed for a new trial as he wished to defend the suit.

He had left Bombay in July 1914 to qualify for the I.M.S., and had not absconded to avoid service in the suit which he knew was going to be filed against him, as alleged by the plaintiff.

SOONABAI'S TELEGRAM.

Mr. P. N. Patell, the plaintiff, in his affidavit in reply stated that Motiwala had gone out of Bombay to avoid the service of summons and not to study for the I.M.S., Soonabai wanted to shield Motiwala and she had made financial arrangements to send him to England and now he had returned at Soonabai's instigation to reopen the suit. Soonabai and Motiwala were colluding all along. Soonabai had sent a telegram to Motiwala in London to keep his whereabouts unknown until her letter reached him. Plaintiff alleged that Motiwala must have received the telegram as otherwise if not received it would have been returned to the office here and by them redelivered to the addressor.

Substituted service had been effected by posting the summons on his last place of residence at Pirkhan Street. The statement of Motiwala that he was residing at the Grant Medical College was false. In support of this statement the plaintiff relied upon an affidavit of Dr. N. F. Surveyor saying that he had reason to reprimand Motiwala for not sleeping at the hostel as he was bound to do. Motiwala's statement that he had destroyed Soonabai's letters was false, and if forthcoming these letters would furnish evidence of his knowledge of the suit.

Dr. Motiwala in reply to this affidavit and in support of his statement referred to certain letters to show, which he submitted showed that he had been to England to study for the I.M.S. He also stated that he had already passed one examination necessary for the I.M.S.

His Lordship.—Is he going again?

Mr. Setalvad.—Yes, my Lord next Saturday.

His Lordship.—And if he gets a retrial?

Mr. Setalvad.—He will come back immediately after going for the examination.

Referring to Dr. Surveyor's affidavit he said that Dr. Surveyor never spoke to him in the manner alleged. Dr. Surveyor once spoke to him strongly when his (Motiwala's) name was mentioned in connection with a criminal prosecution threatened by Soonabai against one Dadysett. At that time Dr. Surveyor spoke to him not to get mixed up in such affairs. If Dr. Surveyor had stated that he had to reprimand him for not sleeping in the hostel some misapprehension must have existed in Dr. Surveyor's mind.

KEEPING WATCH ON A HOUSE.

Ahmedkhan and an electrical fitter in the employ of plaintiff, made an affidavit, said that on May 31st 1915 he kept watch on a house in Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao, in pursuance of his master' orders. He knew Soonabai and he saw her and Dr. Motiwala get into the house at 4-30 p.m. He waited there till 11-30 p.m. and as neither Motiwala nor Soonabai came out of the house at that time he went away.

This was denied by the second defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

After hearing counsel his Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

In 1910 Soonabai, wife of P. N. Patell, was a defendant in a divorce suit filed against her by her husband and in that suit which was partly heard before me and the delegates one of her defences and her main defence was that she had been guilty of incestuous adultery with her father-in-law. That such adultery was compulsory and she relied on certain letters. While that suit was at hearing under pressure from the court, the plaintiff with great generosity compromised the proceedings by a deed of separation and a promise to pay Soonabai Rs. 100 a month to save her from being on the streets if the suit against her had been successful.

"LIFE OF OPEN PROFLIGACY."

Having scored, or what she believed to be, a successful score against her husband and her father-in-law she seems to have launched into a life of open profligacy since that suit and amongst her many friends or victims was this young boy Dr. Motiwala, second defendant in the suit. He is the son of a most respectable retired pensioner who spent his life in Government service and spent his monies in educating this boy, in giving him his medical degree, and in bringing up his son in what he hoped would be a respectable walk of life. The boy, however, got into the meshes of this woman and since then it has been abundantly clear from the evidence recorded in the case that the man has lost all his self-respect and has chosen to lead a life of profligacy at other people's expense taking advantage of the infatuation of this woman for him. He was appointed Superintendent of the Grant Medical College hostel and his duty was to sleep in that hostel. This woman in order to be near this boy took a flat opposite to his college in Pirkhan Street and went to reside there. Soonabai's means were limited to Rs. 100 a month and so were Motiwala's limited to about Rs. 120 which was his salary.

THE RICH OLD MAN WITH VERY LITTLE BRAINS.

Fortunately for both of them they got hold of an old man with plenty of money and very little brains and on his monies they led a vicious, voluptuous and profligate life in these two flats one of which was taken in the name of Jussawala. They lived a life of shamelessness and open profligacy believing that neither the husband nor the father-in-law would venture to file another suit against her. It seems, however, that her husband's patience was exhausted and he had been preparing months before the suit was filed to try to get out of the meshes and tie of this woman and it is abundantly and clearly proved that Soonabai came to know that the husband and father-in-law were preparing to file a suit against her in June 1914. She determined that at all events her favourite lover should not get into trouble and her crowning idea seems to have been that if he could not be served with summons, the suit could not go on, or would fail or at all events he (Motiwala) would be dismissed from the suit, the parties getting tired of making attempts to serve him; and she openly announced to her friends that her baba—I wonder if Dr. Motiwala is proud of the designation given to him by this woman—should not be disgraced by being served on this matrimonial suit. What is the result? She gets the old man with money to advance Rs. 6,000 to this young man and the old gentleman seems to be anxious to get rid of one of the trio inhabiting these chambers in order probably to have the ground free to himself without interference from Dr. Motiwala, with the result that with the present of a repeater and all sorts of auspicious wishes and breakfasts Dr. Motiwala walks out of Bombay.

Having done this, when the suit is filed and summons are served on Jussawala and Soonabai, Jussawala's solicitors are instructed to make repeated and determined attempts to obstruct the progress of this suit and numerous applications made to me to postpone the hearing of the suit till Motiwala appeared. The alleged condonation on the part of the husband without regard to his wife's adultery with Motiwala, which if they succeeded in showing, the suit against Jussawala would fail. I conceded that there was force in this argument and made every attempt, which was in the power of the Court, to see that Motiwala was served.

TELEGRAM TO AVOID SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

It was brought to my notice that a certain telegram was sent to Dr. Motiwala to avoid service of summons and to abscond and remain in hiding and to his shame, I am satisfied, that he carried out the suggestions made in the telegram. There could be no doubt about this on the evidence of Issac Abraham, a respectable man and a merchant residing at Byculla. He told us that the woman went to him with tears in her eyes, and said that she had been a most persecuted woman, that her correspondence had been interrupted and asked as a great favour that he should allow his address to be made use of by her for this correspondence.

Mr. Abraham believing this of the woman, who shed crocodile's tears acceded to her request and agreed to send a telegram which Soonabai wrote out. It was sent on 4th Jan., 1915. Mr. Issac Abraham gave evidence before me in the middle of April and then he had not heard more about this telegram so that the presumption is irresistible that the telegram was delivered and was received either by Dr. Motiwala or some accredited and authorised agent of his and I don't hesitate to say that the man is guilty of a lie, and with knowledge of the lie, when he says that he never received the summons nor heard of the suit. He wrote to and received letters from Soonabai and I don't believe his statement that he had destroyed them. It is clear to my mind that if he had produced these letters they would have furnished evidence of his knowledge of the suit.

Not content with serving summons by registered post to his address, I took every other precaution necessary in order that the knowledge of the suit would reach him. A copy of the summons was served on his father's place of residence and in the place where he was living and sleeping. His denial that he was sleeping at the flats was false and the suggestion that Dr. Surveyor could be under any misapprehension as to what he said, was childish.

FATHER'S HISTORY OF SON'S SHAME AND DISGRACE.

His father gave evidence and he gave a history of the boy's shame and disgrace and the delegates and myself who heard the father felt that after a good man had wasted his substance over a bad boy, this had been the result. Motiwala, had managed to get into an honourable profession. I trust his subsquent conduct will receive publicity and that a man of his stamp will not have the encouragement of being admitted into an honourable profession.

The boy is a wicked and a vicious boy, without any manliness and without any scruples. He had lied unblushingly in the affidavits and in the box and he was making this attempt only to see whether by harassing, and by prolongation of the litigation he could not coerce Soonabai's husband into some favourable terms which have now slipped from her. It is inconceivable to my mind that from December to April, this man, who was in communication with Soonabai and with the other members of the gang who used to visit the flats, should have been ignorant of the suit.

This man obtained this rule on false allegations and supported by false allegations. I discharge the rule with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Merwanjee Kolah Romer and Billimoria.

Attorneys for the second defendant:—Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta & Somji.

INSOLVENT GERMAN FIRMS' LIABILITIES.

APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION OF BANK OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri an application was made on behalf of the Official Assignee for order that Mr. Edward Gross, manager and two assistants of the Security Department of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank Limited, be examined. On 1st September last on an application of the Delhi and London Bank, Messrs. Worman and Co., jute dealers, were adjudicated insolvents. Messrs. Worman and Co., was a German firm both partners of which had committed suicide just after the declaration of war. After the adjudication order was passed the Official Assignee called upon representatives of the insolvent firm to deliver to him goods and securities belonging to the insolvents. He was informed that the greater portion of the goods were claimed by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank as the insolvent firm was indebted to the bank to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees. His Lordship granted the application.

THE STRANDED NUBIA.

POSITION WORSENED BY STORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 23.

The position of the Nubia has been worsened by last night's storm and waves are frequently breaking over her. The captain and the crew remained on board.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

ORDERED TO MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Bengal Ambulance Corps have received definite orders for service in Mesopotamia and they are to leave Calcutta on Saturday.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 24.

Beautiful conditions of weather favoured the opening of the birthday festivities at Mysore yesterday. The State procession took place in the evening when H. H. the Maharaja accompanied by the Yuvaraj and a large military escort proceeded in State through the streets of the capital to the Government House grounds where the usual review of the household troops was held. Dense crowds lined the roads of the metropolis and his Highness was loudly cheered all along the route.

"OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION" CASE.

LETTER FROM SIR PHEROZESHAH'S ATTORNEYS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA AND MR. S. J. WARDLAW MILNE v. SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

The further hearing of this suit in which the plaintiffs claim Rs. 1949-8-6 from the defendant on the ground that he was one of the guarantors of the "Old Bombay Exhibition" held in Bombay in 1911 and 1912, was resumed before his Lordship.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the defendant.

After the suit was called on, Mr. Binning for the plaintiffs submitted that since the last hearing they had received a letter from the defendant's attorneys. Mr. Binning read the letter which runs as follows:—

Dear Sirs,—Under instructions from our client Sir P. M. Mehta, we beg to address you as follows:—Our client feels that your clients are bent on treating him in a way which he did not expect from gentlemen in the position of your clients in the conduct of the above suit.

THE MEDICAL ADVICE.

He is not in a fit state of health to be present in Court day after day to give instructions, which he thinks it is absolutely necessary for him to do for the proper conduct of this case especially during the cross-examination of your client and his witnesses and to give evidence himself; and his medical adviser has enjoined him not to undergo the strain and excitement of the trial of the suit at present when the heat of the weather is telling heavily on him.

PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION.

In spite of this your clients have opposed every suggestion and application made on his behalf in order to avoid risk to his health or to enable him to properly put his case before the Court. It was suggested on his behalf that Mr. Justice Macleod should read the briefs of both parties and then after putting such question as he thought proper to the parties, decide the matter as arbitrator. But for reasons best known to them your clients instructed their counsel to decline to agree to the said suggestion. An application made on behalf of our client to postpone the hearing of the suit peremptorily for a month was also strongly opposed by your clients and the Court thereupon refused the same. Your clients were also so unreasonable as to oppose the application for adjournment of the suit till next week. Even the application that the examination of our client should stand over till next week was opposed and the Court refused even such a short adiournment and insisted that he should attend on Thursday for examination in the Judge's chambers.

ADVANTAGE TAKEN OF THE DEFENDANT'S HEALTH.

Our client feels very strongly that while he has good defences to the suit as set forth in our letter to you of 15th April 1914, and as raised in the issues, advantage is being taken of the present state of his health and he is hampered and improperly prevented from properly defending the suit. He is strongly advised by his medical advisers on no account to go through the strain of giving his evidence at present or to take any risk whatever in the matter so as to throw back such improvement as is evinced from his stay in Matheran.

UNFAIR AND UNREASONABLE BEHAVIOUR.

As your clients are not disposed to realise the unfair and unreasonable manner in which they are behaving and refuse to consent to a month's postponement of the suit in order to enable our client to be present in Court at the hearing of the suit while the plaintiff's evidence is being given and to give his own evidence, he has no other alternative but to follow his doctor's advice and not to proceed with the suit while he is not in a condition to attend to it. He instructs us therefore to send you herewith a cheque for Rs. 1949-8-6, the amount of your client's claim. On your costs being stated we undertake, on our client's behalf to pay the same.

We may point out that though several other gentlemen like Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Amrutlal Tyabji, Dr. Moreshwar Javle, Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya, have also resisted your clients' claims against them and your clients have already filed suits against some of them, your clients have chosen to proceed against our client when he is least able to defend the suit and have postponed proceeding with any of the other suits. Our client's case can not be regarded as a test case as he has other defences not existing in the cases of the other gentlemen mentioned above.

Mr. Binning continuing said that the reason why they proceeded was because the plaintiffs understood that the defendant was at the bottom of this resistance. He would also claim interest on the sum.

Mr. Moos said that he had already undertaken to pay interest and costs and there was no necessity to pass a decree.

Mr. Binning said that the letter was insulting to them and to the Court and he submitted that a decree should be passed against the defendant.

Mr. Moos submitted that his Lordship would notice that the letter set forth the circumstances under which Sir Pherozshah was obliged not to defend the suit. It was much better that this should be set forth in the letter. There was no insult to the Court as suggested by Mr. Binning. Mr. Binning was trying to prejudice his Lordship while there was nothing of the sort in the letter. They had paid them the amount. They could claim interest at 9 p.c., from the 2nd October 1914. The plaintiffs' only object was to show to the public that they had got a decree against Sir Pherozshah.

Per Curiam:—There must be a decree, you have to put in the letter and the cheque. Do you call any evidence, Mr. Binning?

Mr. Binning:—I would call the clerk who went to the defendant's chambers with the letter of guarantee.

One Manuel, the clerk employed by the Exhibition Committee was called as a witness. He said that under instructions from Mr. Milne, he took this document to Sir Pherozshah's chambers three times. On the fourth occasion he was able to see him. He asked him where to sign. He signed it and wrote Rs. 5,000 against it.

THE CHIEF ORGANISER'S DENIAL.

Mr. Milne also gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said he was the chief organiser of the Old Bombay Exhibition. He knew Sir Pherozeshah's initials; he also sent the letter. (The letter was read by Mr. Binning). There was no desire whatsoever on his part or on the part of others to keep Sir Pherozeshah out of the guarantee fund. He had no conversation with Sir Pherozeshah about his being made a member of the Committee.

Mr. Binning asked Mr. Milne as to the reason for singling out Sir Pherozeshah in preference to other gentlemen who resisted their claims similarly.

Mr. Milne said that the reason they proceeded against him was that they thought he was the instigator of the opposition.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship then delivered judgment. He said that the present suit had been filed by Sir Shapurji Broacha and Mr. Wardlaw Milne on a letter of guarantee signed by the defendant under the following circumstances. In the latter part of 1911 the City of Bombay decided to commemorate the visit of their Royal Majesties to India by holding an Exhibition between 15th November 1911 and 15th January 1912. With a view to finance the Exhibition an arrangement was made with the Bank of India whereby in consideration of the bank making advances from time to time to the Committee certain persons were to sign a letter of guarantee to the effect that in the event of the net receipts from the Exhibition being insufficient to meet the amount advanced to the Exhibition by the bank each guarantor was to pay to the bank his proportion of the amount guaranteed to the bank. The document was dated the 1st July, 1911. It appeared that at the time the arrangement with the bank was not completed certain persons thereafter signed the guarantee, a circular being sent round to the guarantors when the arrangement with the bank was completed. It was admitted that the defendant had signed the guarantee limiting his liability to Rs. 5,000. It was also proved that he initialled the circular on 22nd July sent to him at the same time as the letter of guarantee. His Lordship here then read the circular and proceeded to say that the final results of the Exhibition were not so favourable as expected and the guarantors were called upon to pay. Certain persons paid up while others declined to pay. On the 12th March, 1914, the Bank of India assigned their rights to the two plaintiffs on the 2nd October 1914. A letter of demand was sent to the defendant asking him to pay his share of the deficiency viz., Rs. 1,949-8-6. The defendant filed a written statement setting up various defences. The suit came on for hearing before his Lordship on Monday last and an application for an adjournment was made on behalf of the defendant on the strength of a certificate signed by Dr. Ranina that the defendant would not be able to attend Court for a month. His Lordship then directed Dr. Ranina to attend Court on Tuesday to enable counsel for the plaintiffs to ascertain from him facts as to the defendants' health. After Dr. Ranina had been examined the defendants' counsel applied that the defendant should be allowed to give evidence in his Lordship's chamber. That was agreed to. From Dr. Ranina's evidence it appeared that the thing to be guarded against was subjecting the defendant to any sudden excitement. His Lordship saw no reason for a further adjournment and directed the defendant to appear in his chamber on Thursday at 3-30 p.m. Issues were then raised and the case was opened by Mr. Binning, and at the end of the day the opening had not finished. On the 23rd June the defendant's solicitors wrote to the plaintiffs' solicitors a letter, which had been read in Court, in which the defendant complained of the action of the plaintiffs in pressing on the hearing of the suit when they knew that he was unable to undergo the excitement of a trial in Court. His Lordship then read a portion of the letter and said that there was no reason to suppose that the defendant would have been in a better state of health next week than the present week. Dr. Ranina never suggested in Court that there would be any danger in the defendant's attending my chamber on Thursday. In fact if the information given by the papers was correct the defendant was transacting business to a certain extent of a public nature on Tuesday. He did not therefore believe that any hard treatment had been meted out to the defendant either by the plaintiffs on by the Court. In his opinion it was more probable that the defendant had realized that none of the defences raised by him was such as to prevent a decree from being passed against him and had therefore discontinued his defence under cover of ill-health and inability to attend Court. The evidence given by the clerk showed that the defendant had signed not merely a list of guarantors but a complete document and if the defendant did not choose to see what the documents were it was his own fault. It had also been suggested that the defendant had signed the guarantee on certain representations by Mr. Milne. Mr. Milne had denied that he had any conversation with Sir Pherozeshah or that he had seen him before Sir Pherozshah signed the letter of guarantee. The suggestion that the defendant's appointment as a member of the Committee was a condition precedent to liability attaching to him as a guarantor, was not worthy of credence. There was no doubt that the Bank of India had advanced moneys on the faith of the guarantee. It had also been suggested that the Exhibition was to be confined to an Exhibition of Old Bombay and that the addition of side shows absolved the guarantors. But every one knew that such an Exhibition by itself would not attract sight-seers. It was a matter of public knowledge that orders had been placed in Europe for side shows. The Municipal Corporation knew it and the defendant also knew that there would be such side shows. The deficiency would have been much greater if there had been no side shows. His Lordship could not understand issues 12 and 13 raised by the defendant. The defendant had probably exercised a very wise discretion in avoiding the further worry and trouble of defending the suit. There was a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. Satisfaction was ordered to be entered up for the money paid.

Solicitors for the Plaintiffs: Cragie, Blunt and Caroe.

Solicitors for the Defendant: Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co.

SUPPLEMENTARY LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

No details are yet available as to the supplementary conspiracy case which will be tried before the Special Commissioners at Lahore. Meanwhile all efforts are being made to arrest the absconders and the duration of the second case will necessarily depend upon the success of those attempts.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT THANA.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST PARSIS.

POLICE PATEL IN TROUBLE.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, the Sessions Judge, and a jury, a group of five respectable looking and respectably dressed Parsis of Sanjan in the Thana District, with one Hindu by the name of Kathia as a co-accused, are now undergoing their trial on a charge of extortion, the allegation against them being that on 21st March, last, they used criminal violence towards one Sookoor, a Doobla by caste, in order to extort a confession from him in the hope of recovering a certain ornament suspected to have been stolen by him. Sookoor died as a result of the beating. Nanabhoy Patel, the Police Patel of Sanjan, is accused No. 1.

THE ALLEGATIONS.

It was alleged that Sookoor, the deceased, was a healthy youth of about twenty years. He lived with his old father; but as one Bowla, a servant of the Patel had a daughter, and as he (Bowla) desired to make the youthful Sookoor his *ghar zavai* (literally a home brought son-in-law) that is to say his son-in-law, conditionally on his staying after his marriage, with his wife, in his father-in-law's house as members of one joint family. The deceased was prevailed upon by an emissary of Bowla to quit his father's house and find a home for himself under Bowla's roof. The prospective son-in-law had to undergo a term of probation and observation, and if after this period he were found well-behaved and industrious, the girl together with her father's hearth and home would be his. Bowla and the young probationer seemed to pull on well together, until one day, Bowla missed an ornament from his house.

SOOKOOR SUSPECTED.

Sookoor was suspected as the thief. The matter having been brought to the Patel's knowledge (accused No. 1's) he began to beat the deceased bidding him return the ornament. Accused No. 2, Kathia, also joined in the assault. As Sookoor was being belaboured the other four Parsis came upon the scene and suggested to Nanabhoy, the Patel, that if the victim were but delivered to them for treatment he would soon see how the ornament did not re-appear; and presently the deceased was tossed and tumbled about so violently that he expired on the spot. Realizing the gravity of the situation and all absorbed with the idea of concealing the crime, Nanabhoy got ready his own bullock cart engaging men to have the body flung away in a certain creek at dead of night with as much secrecy as possible. But instead of having the corpse disposed of in this mode it was conveyed to a jungle and in a secluded spot there cast amid a *karanda* bush.

POLICE GET ON TRACK.

The police having got scent of the matter pursued their enquiries with the result that the accused were arrested as participants in the crime. A search for the body ended in the finding of only a few bones, the major part having been most probably devoured either by ravenous birds or wild beasts.

In answer to the Court all the Parsi accused denied *in toto* their complicity in the crime; but accused No. 2, the Hindu, made a long statement, admitting he had dealt only two insignificant raps to the deceased, on his back, and that too at the mandate of the Patel; but as for the lion's share in the outrage it was alleged all that belonged to Nanabhoy the Patel and the other Parsi accused.

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan, the Government pleader, is for the Crown; while Mr. Karbhari is defending the accused.

The case is proceeding.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH DACOITS.

JUDGMENT IN KOT SHAIB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

Judgment in the Kot Sahib dacoity case was delivered by Mr. B. U. Dosson, Special Magistrate, Jhang, on the 19th June. It was a dacoity of rather a distinctive type.

The village of Kot Sahib is owned almost entirely by Nath Sahib, a Hindu religious leader with a considerable following in the vicinity. On the 4th March, apprehensive of an attack the Hindus of the village asked and obtained the sanction of Nath Sahib's representative to store their goods and lodge their women folk in his haveli, a substantial building with a high wall and substantial gateway. This was done by 10 p.m. when a watch was set and the Hindus retired to await the issue. About 11 p.m. a crowd of about 50 or 60 dacoits armed with sticks attacked the place after the usual interval of futile negotiations. The Hindus assembled on the roof of the haveli where missiles had already been collected and a regular pitched battle ensued up to the gateway, the dacoits being in their turn repulsed. Meanwhile Nath Sahib's agent effected his escape, and sought aid from a neighbouring mauza, the encounter having then lasted about 14 hours. Assistance was forthcoming with admirable promptitude of 40 or 50 men led by two Mussalman notables arrived almost immediately, when the raiders melted away, and the attack was finally staved off. Twenty-one accused were implicated in the case of whom ten were absconding. Eleven were only brought to trial and of those ten were convicted.

The sentences were as follows:—One accused being a previous convict, to six years' rigorous imprisonment, eight accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and one accused, in consideration of his youth, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE V PARSI YOUTHS.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE

A SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Guider charged (1) Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhoy, (2) Mr. Cursetji R. B. Jijibhoy, and (3) Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy with assaulting a Policeman in the execution of his duty. Mr. Kirke Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Canty, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. N. M. Wadia, examined by Mr. Wadia, said he was studying for the Advocates' examination. On the day in question he was on the balcony of the first floor of Green's Restaurant. He was leaning against the rails, looking out. His attention was drawn to the first and second accused's carriage, which was coming along the Landsdowne Road. The carriage halted and he saw a policeman addressing the occupants of the carriage. The sepoy was very excited, and was standing near the head of the horse. The third accused then came up in his motor car, to whom the sepoy spoke in a very excited manner and gesticulating. Witness thought the sepoy wanted the carriage either to stop there or to be taken away. He then came down and went very close to where the third accused was. He found him seated in the car with Mr. Battliwala on his side and the first and second accused behind, and the sepoy was on the right-hand side footboard. When the car went away the Policeman was on the footboard very near the third accused. Witness did not see the sepoy either tumble down from the footboard or jumping on to it again, nor did he see the third accused strike anybody. He was a motorist himself. When it had left, the car went zig-zag. He did not notice anything unusual in the sepoy's uniform.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirke Smith, the witness said that the Policeman went to speak to the third accused. He could not say if he saw the third accused speak to his sister. He did not see him push the sepoy aside. He saw Miss Hirabai in the carriage when it drove away soon after the car had gone. He had seen Miss Hirabai in the crriage from the balcony. When the car was going away he saw a soldier come up. He did not hear the sepoy calling out "Saheb," "Saheb." He was not within hearing range.

You could not see very well on account of the crowd?—I saw very well what I saw.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said that between the time he left the balcony and came down he was not in a position to see anybody.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said he saw the sepoy getting on to the car. He saw him just as he was stepping on to the footboard. After the car had gone on a little he saw a soldier jump in from behind.

SYCE'S EVIDENCE.

Sajnu Ramji, a syce in the employ of Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy, examined by Mr. Wadia, said that after the collision on the day in question between Mr. Merwanji's cycle and a carriage, the first accused told the sepoy that no person had been knocked down and that it was a collision with a carriage only. The sepoy thereupon told him not to interfere and abused him. The first accused told the sepoy he would report him if he abused him like that. The sepoy said: "I have seen people like you, making reports, lying in rubbish. Persons like you sweep the rubbish." The second accused then said to the sepoy: "You take care as to what you say." The sepoy replied: "You go away, you son of a lord." Upon this the other sepoy who was there warned the first sepoy to be careful as to what he said. The first sepoy asked: "What will they do to me"? Witness never saw the accused turn up their sleeves. Nobody told Merwanji to run away. After some further discussion the sepoy seized the first accused, when the second accused asked him why he had done so.

TAKE CARE OF WHAT YOU DO.

The sepoy said: "I would seize both. The first accused has altercated with me. You also altercated with me then. I let you go then, but I won't let you go now. I will arrest you and drag you to the chowkie, holding you by the hand." The other sepoy said to the first sepoy: "Don't do such a thing. Take care of what you do." The accused said they would not go to the chowkie in that manner but would go in their gharry. The sepoy's uniform was alright. The second accused, who was a student, very nearly cried and asked why he should be arrested. When he came on the scene, the third accused said to the sepoy: "Take my name and card. Why do you molest them? I am a Magistrate. I myself will produce them at the chowkie." The sepoy replied: "I will salute you thrice instead of once but I won't let them go." Witness never saw any of the three accused assault the sepoy on that day.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Kirke Smith, said the third accused told them to take the lady and "baba" in the carriage and go to the chowkie. The sepoy heard this.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said Merwanji told the sepoy to take his name and the number of his cycle. He did not see any card because Merwanji did not take it out, but said "Take my card." He did not see whether the thin sepoy went into the Yacht Club or not.

SOLICITOR FOR THE DEFENCE CALLED.

Mr. Leslie Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, examined by Mr. Wadia, said he was instructing Counsel for the defence in this case. He first saw the third accused about 8-45 a.m. on the morning of the 29th April at his bungalow, and the first and second accused about 4 o'clock at his office. He prepared the written statements of the accused, which had been put in, on the instructions of the three accused individually. These instructions were given between 3 and 5 p.m. on the 29th April. It was exactly the same story that had been told in the Court since.

The rough drafts of the statements were produced in the cross-examination.

Witness, further questioned, said he dictated the statements to his short-hand typist on the 29th in the presence of the accused and as instructed by them. They were typed the next morning.

THE COACHMAN'S STORY.

Rama Khandu, coachman in the service of Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, examined by Mr. Wadia, said that after the accident to Mr. Merwanji, the first and second accused went there and returned to the carriage ten minutes later. They then sat in the carriage for about five minutes. After that the second accused got down and went to the place where the collision had occurred. A butler then came and said the second accused had been seized, whereupon the first accused went there. Witness did not see anybody assault anyone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirke Smith, the witness said that when he first took the carriage to the Yacht Club Chambers, the first and second accused asked him to drive to the bunder to pick up Miss Hirabai. When the third accused first came up in the motor car near the Yacht Club, he had conversation with the first and second accused and not with anybody else.

Did the sepoy say anything to you while you were taking the carriage in the Stevens Street?—The sepoy thought I was driving to the chowkie, so he sat on the coachbox. But as soon as I turned towards Apollo Bunder he said, "Take it to the chowkie; otherwise I will make a case against you."

The further hearing was adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

336-13.—Mulla and M. Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors, Wadia G & Co. Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and final Desposal.
Long Causes.

S C 98-15.—Rustomji & G. Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm, Motichand & D.

614-14.—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand, a firm, M K R B & Co.

45-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo & Co. a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B & Co.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ld, and ors. M K R B & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C. Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14.—Madhowji K & Ch. Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai, Widow and ors.

1359-14.—Mulla and M. Dallaparta & Patell, a firm, v. Vorah Kamroodin Alibhoy and ors, Matubhai J and M.

592-13.—Manch & N. Makki Haji Joosub v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & anr, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

721-13.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co, Mauch & N, Ard H D & Co.

192-14.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. B N Laug. & anr, Payne & Co.

1107-14.—Mans H M & Co. Allarakhia Jivraj v. Nagei Jetha, a firm, N C Dalal.

911-14.—Motichand & D. Revachanker Jagiwan v. Girdharlal Nyalchand & ors, Dikshit & P.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai Widow and anr, Little & Co, Mehta D and L.

1013-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Ramlal Beharilal & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and final desposal.
Long Causes.

1117-14.—Little and Co. Messrs Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd, v. Raghunathdas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jerangir S M & H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valla, Mulla and M.

193-13.—Malvi H M and R. Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavaya N & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L. Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1280-14.—Purnanand & Co, Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai Widow & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Th, The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ltd, v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co, a firm, Matubhai J & M.

206-14.—Mehta D & L. Sarabai Widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors, Mulla and M.

1172-14.—Unwalla P & P, Bamonji Muncherji Dalal v. Jahangir Bejonji Mehta, Edgelow G W & Co.

1318-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court, No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

404-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Nandram Mulchand, a firm, v. Trikamdas Sadaram & ors.

For Consent Decree.

590-15.—Mulji & Th, Bai Nandagavri, widow v. Sher Mahomed Bhimji Sajan.

393-15.—Amin & D. Runchod Maneksukh, a firm, v. Hurgowandas Lalchand & ors, Jam R & D.

674-14.—Madlik K & Ch. Jeynarayan Baldevdas Daga v. Birdichand Ramdutt & ors, Ard H & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1210-14.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, Mulji Dullabhji Ved and anr, Amin & D, Mulji & Th.

363-14.—Khmid L & M, Jeta Khuma and ors v. Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R & D.

240-14.—Ragh N & Co, Radhabai, widow, v. 789-14—Surajmal & Co Gangadhar Jagannath Shirodkar v. Guni Naikin Mulgaonrarin Mans. H M & Co., For Postponement.

1266-14—Rustomji & G Khatizabai v. Bibaubai widow & ors Mulla & Mulla.

1364-14.—Jehangir M & S, V. R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1131-13.—Patell & Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors v. Kassambai Allibhai, Payne & Co.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H. Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H. Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co. Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

958-13.—Jehangir M & S, Mahadeo Keshao Kavli and anr, v. Dewji Dadoo Thaker, Jam R & D.

KASHMIR CARPET INDUSTRY.

AN INTERESTING SURVEY.

THE VALUE OF INDIGENOUS DYES.

A very interesting lecture on the subject of the Kashmir Carpet Industry was delivered at Srinagar recently by Pandit Anand Koul, President of the Municipal Committee says the "Statesman." Mr. C. M. Hadow, who owned a large carpet factory in Srinagar was in the chair. The lecturer said that the art was first introduced into Kashmir by King Zainul-ab-din, who ruled from 1423 to 1474 A.D. The Kashmiri, whose imitative instinct was developed to a marvellous degree, reproduced in works of art Nature's beautiful sceneries with which he was surrounded. The carpets of Kashmir, however, soon deteriorated. The modern craze for cheapness spoiled this as well as other works of art. The quality of the material was not equal to that of the past. The workmen lost the large conception of their ancestor. The patterns lacked repose and there was not the time nor the inclination to produce the bold and highly conventional design on a ground of extreme closeness of stitch. But the greatest evil was wrought by the importation of aniline and alizarine dyes. In place of the cool harmony of colour, bright magenta appeared. The old Persian test of dropping a piece of live charcoal on to the pile to see if any traces of the injury remained after brushing away the singed top is one we should hesitate to apply to a modern carpet.

An endeavour was made in the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singh to improve the industry. A European trader named Mr. Chapman came to Srinagar about 1876 to manufacture carpets and export them to Europe. For two years he worked and introduced new designs and made carpets of improved qualities. But they failed to satisfy a critical test in Europe. He then gave up the business and went away. After him M. Bigex, a Frenchman, came and commenced manufacturing the carpets for the firm of "Bon Marche" in France. He introduced fresh designs and brought also his own dyes from Europe. The "Bon Marche" sent their agent, named M. Agard, to Kashmir to advise M. Bigex what designs would be liked in Europe. M. Agard was a connoisseur in selecting carpets of right designs but not in prescribing the designs themselves; that is to say, he could not say so long as a carpet was being woven whether it would suit the taste of the customers or not, but could make his declaration that it would suit or would not suit after the carpet was completed. M. Bigex manufactured a large number of carpets which were rejected by M. Agard and the consequence was that he suffered great loss in the business and then he abandoned it.

The lecturer continued that the attempts made by these two European gentlemen to improve the industry did more harm than good to the art. Instead of conserving the true Kashmir style, they corrupted it by modernising and hybridising it under the influence of foreign ideas, and the dyes they used were not quite fast.

DEFECTS REMEDIED.

After M. Bigex, the industry was taken up by M. H. Dauvergne. His factory was subsequently purchased by Messrs. W. Mitchell and Co. Another factory was started by Messrs. C. H. Hadow and Co. Both the factories are now in a most flourishing condition, producing excellent carpets of old designs. Carpets with as many as 400 knots to the square inch are now made and silk and pushmina wool are sometimes used to bring out the more delicate shadings in the designs and the stitch with which the Persian weavers used to give their carpets density, combined with pliancy, has been adopted. Herati and Kerman carpets have been produced. The Yarkandi patterns were imitated, also the Tree of Life, Swastica, and the Trisula, all according to the prevailing taste of the period. The Ardabil mosque carpet was reproduced in exquisite finish of workmanship at Messrs. C. H. Hadow and Co.'s factory in 1902. The patterns now chiefly used in Kashmir are copies from the illustrations of Oriental carpets published by the Imperial and Royal Austrian Commercial Museum, and special attention is paid to make the colours fast.

The manufacture of carpets is capable of great extension and has a great future before it, if only somehow aniline dyes could be kept out of the country, and the vegetable dyes, which are available in abundance on the surrounding hills and whose soft and permanent colouring of the shawls is still the admiration of the world, were used again.

At the conclusion of the lecture the chairman remarked that a carpet was once an article of luxury in Europe and America, but it had now become an article of necessity there. He endorsed the remarks of the lecturer that the Oriental works of art should be conserved, but of course in compatibility with the tastes of the time. As regards dyes he said that the cheap bazar dyes were quite worthless and a carpet with such dyes was absolutely of no value. But expensive dyes used in large carpet factories are even better than vegetable dyes, as the latter withstand only ordinary washing, but not chemical washing which the expensive dyes do.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

WHAT THE MOVEMENT HAS DONE FOR WORKING CLASSES.

The forty-seventh annual Co-operative Congress, which was opened on May 24 at Leicester in the De Montford Hall, was attended by twelve hundred delegates. At the outset the Mayor of Leicester (Alderman J. North) welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Municipality. Mr. G. Bastard, the new President took the chair, and on his motion a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the relatives of the men killed in the railway accident near Carlisle and also with the injured.

Mr. W. J. Douse, of Nottingham, in the course of his inaugural address, said the Congress represented some 3,000,000 of Britain's most loyal subjects, and they were convinced that the Government was bound in honour to take up arms when the modern Attila tore into shreds the parchment he had signed to assure for ever the inalienable rights of brave little Belgium. They hated war, but their hatred of treason, chicanery, and blasphemy, yes, and the cold, callous, calculating murder of men, women, and children, incited the solemn declaration that it would have been moral cowardice on our part, and brand us as a nation with infamy, if we did not make every needed sacrifice with our Allies to crush once and for ever the monstrous attempt of Germany to enslave the world. Mr. Douse went on to refer to the history of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which, he said, read like some fairy tale. It was the wholesale department of the distributive societies; it bought for them all and sold alone to them. Its first year's trade in 1865 was £120,000, in 1875 it had grown to £2,250,000, in 1885 it was £4,700,000, in 1895 it was £10,000,000, in 1905 it was £20,000,000, and in 1914 it reached the mammoth total of £35,000,000. Truly it might be said they were collective multi-millionaires. The Co-operative Wholesale Society had made a total profit of £9,000,000, which had gone back to the distributive stores to finally augment the comforts of the 2,272,000 consumers who actually comprise the Co-operative Wholesale Society. It had built towns and controls some of the finest factories, depots, and creameries in the world, equipped with the very best machinery, managed by the most capable experts in the respective industries, with thousands of skilled employees receiving full standard wages, with hours generally below their competitors, and under the very highest sanitary and ethical conditions. The co-operative cause showed healthy progress from centre to circumference. Some 1,380 societies had a turnover of £84,000,000 last year, with a profit of some £13,000,000, the average dividend being 2s. 4½d. for England and Wales, 1s. 3½d. for Ireland, and 3s. 1¾d. for Scotland.

CO-OPERATION AND THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.

All sections of the Labour movement could enter the ever open door of Co-operation and preserve also their special aims, objects, and methods of securing what, in their judgment, was needed to do full justice to Labour. In the hour of dire national need the Wholesale had proved of mighty service. Quite a number of societies had been requisitioned to supply bread and foodstuffs for thousands of Lord Kitchener's voluntary army, and had won unstinted thanks and praise. Further, the societies had risen to the highest altitude of altruism by refusing, unlike many traders, to exploit the workers by making excessive profits, but by selling to members the goods as near as possible at former prices. The price of their bread had kept the price down at least 2d. a stone to all consumers, and it was no wonder that the war was impelling thousands of workers to take refuge in the societies, because they were learning that fair prices were charged and that the net profit would actually come back to them. They had no quarrel with the honest traders. They thought that Labour, even the poorest paid, should move with the better paid to a happier future; that Labour should be dignified as the prime element in all forms of produc- as sharpshooters, took a heavy toll of lives. But the infantry of the line shot poorly, could not attack in extended order, and fled screeching before the bayonet.

tive enterprise; that gaunt, dumb despair should no longer be the heritage of the worker. Their past was illumined by good cheer and magnificent achievements. It bade them go forward with ample faith that Right and Brotherhood would shape the near destiny of a peaceful and regenerated society.

MESSAGES FROM RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Messages were received from co-operative societies in various foreign countries regretting inability to attend the Congress owing to the war. The Moscow Co-operative Union telegraphed, "We are sure of a definite victory of the principles of humanity and brotherhood over barbarity and cruelty." The French National Federation and Co-operative Wholesale sent a long message in which they said that the most odious characteristic of the war was the suffering inflicted on innocent persons throughout North-West France, where co-operation had been most flourishing. Deputations were then received from various organisations. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., represented the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., representing the International Co-operative Alliance, said he hoped it would be possible for that body to issue an appeal to the co-operators of the world to try and uphold the co-operative societies which had suffered during the war.

Mr. A. Taylor, of Manchester, proposed: "That this Congress expresses its abhorrence at the carnage of war now being enacted throughout Europe. It puts on record its sense of indignation at the crime against Belgium and the disregard of the dictates of humanity by the German Government; it declares that no peace will be satisfactory which does not secure at least, first the evacuation of Belgian territory by the invaders, and secondly, the future freedom of Europe from the menace of militarism. It also expresses a hope that provision may be made as speedily as possible for the setting up of an international tribunal to enforce the public law of nations and uphold the rights of small peoples."

Mr. A. C. Burn, of London, seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Matters arising out of the Central Board report were discussed, and just before the delegates rose a little breeze sprang up on the question of the suggested fusion of the Co-operative movement with the Trades Union and Labour Party movement, which has been discussed at previous Congresses. Since last Congress a vote had been taken among the societies throughout the country resulting in a rejection of fusion, and the Central Board recommended the question should now drop.

Mr. Wardman, of Warrington, moved an amendment in favour of fusion. Mr. F. Maddison warmly opposed it. To ally a great social movement like that of co-operation to a polical movement would, he said, be to wreck it and destroy it. (Cheers.) The amendment was lost, and the Central Board's recommendation was carried.

LORD KITCHENER.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN LONDON CHURCH.

According to the "Westminster Gazette," a somewhat unusual scene took place on the morning of Sunday, May 23, in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. At the conclusion of Morning Prayer, the rector, Archdeacon Wilberforce, came to the chancel step and spoke as follows:

"I am about to have recourse to a proceeding most unusual during Divine Service. I consider that it is justifiable within these walls, where, from the first, this war, which was forced upon us by Germany, has been recognised solemnly as the Battle of the Lord, and where the glorious heroism of our soldiers has been definitely recognised as Divine Service. A gross, mischievous, and scurrilous attack has been made upon Lord Kitchener by a certain section of the Press. I am convinced that I am expressing the opinion of all present when I say that it is not possible to exaggerate the debt the nation owes to Lord Kitchener for his unwearied labours, his priceless services, and his magnificent achievements. I desire to send him, in your name, the following message: 'The congregation assembled for Divine Service in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, on Whit Sunday, May 23, 1915, desire to express their warm indignation at the unjustifiable attacks which have been made upon Lord Kitchener in certain quarters of the Press, and to offer to him their tribute of admiration and gratitude for the inestimable value of the work which, under God, he has been enabled to do for Great Britain and the Empire in a time of exceptional crisis.' I will ask all who approve of this message being sent to signify the same by holding up the right hand."

Every hand in the crowded congregation was held up.

SUPREMACY OF OUR MEN.

"What strikes the observer about the British Army now in the field is its homogeneity. It is all of one quality, and that quality is the best," writes Mr. John Buchan in "The Times." "From the historic old regiments of the Line who have been in the field since August down to the Territorial Division which came out a month ago there is one uniform and splendid level of capacity.

"Never in the history of Britain has there been such a proof of 'the mettle of our pasture.' We are manifestly man for man superior to our foes. The reports all tell the same tale. When the German infantry attack it is haltingly and half-heartedly like dazed or drugged men. On one occasion during the late battle our troops stood up on their parapets and invited the enemy to come on. Some accepted the invitation, upon which we cheered them—and accounted for them.

"The Northern Territorials were led by officers who a year ago had been architects and solicitors and business men. The result was a soldiers' battle, like Albuera, where we escaped the annihilation which by all the rules was our due by the sheer dogged fighting quality of our men and their leaders. The miners of the north are a sturdy race in peace both in work and sport. The second battle of Ypres has proved them to be one of the finest fighting stocks on earth."

SOUTH AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY

It is announced that the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, are to sign a Treaty similar to that entered into with the United States, obliging the contracting parties to submit to an International Committee all differences which may arise between them, and not to make a declaration of war or open hostilities before the Committee has terminated its labours.

(Continued from Column 6.)

in the bush, where it is wet and everything will get mouldy. If there is any fighting there the roof must go, being thatch. The Germans may surrender when they find such a large body of white men coming down from the north. The 120 men that passed here a few weeks ago are stationed at ——. It is said the Germans are concentrated (on the German side of the river) just opposite our farm. I shall lose a good many things that I left, thinking we should soon be able to return, but, as you know, we were sent right away.

Horse sickness is prevalent. I hope ours will be spared as we had so much difficulty in getting them up here.

THROUGH EAST AFRICAN BUSH.

SEARCHING FOR GERMANS

ABSENCE OF NEWS.

"Rather a good type of our work out here," writes an officer serving in East Africa, as a prelude to his description of a reconnaissance up the Tsavo River which lasted for six days in the middle of March says "The Morning Post." He and another European did "the little trip together," leaving Voi on a goods train (the mail not turning up), and travelling thus to Tsavo. The letter continues:

Our caravan, or "safari," as it is called out here, consisted of 25 Kavirondo porters, 12 donkeys, and two riding mules. The latter gave a most alarming exhibition of bucking at the station. We didn't get away till 8.30 a.m., and soon after a deluge of rain came on—rather an unpropitious start! However, matters improved later.

The road follows the line of the river, which we had to cross four times in the march to Inzima. The river is a fine stream of excellent water and very pretty—lots of "dome" palms, and in places very fine trees. The country round is a sea of dense bush, the so-called "wait a bit" thorn making it almost impossible to move off the road. This runs straight through the bush, paying little heed to hill or valley, but is not a bad bridle road for all that and could easily be made very good.

The first evening we reached Tembo—19 miles. We had more rain in the evening and night, and as the post lies low on the river bank, it quickly became a quagmire. Started next morning at 5.30 for Inzima, 14 miles. A very hot day and trying march. Mules consented to let us ride a short distance. Next morning we got away at daylight, 5.30, to reconnoitre a post recently occupied by the Germans, which I particularly wanted to have a look at. There was no road, only game tracks, but the bush was not quite so thick as before. I have never in my life seen many rhino tracks. Our line led straight for Kilimanjaro, and a magnificent sight it was in the early morning. We had a long, hot march this day, 25 miles from point to point, and no country for mules. We found the German post deserted, and after having a good look round started for home again.

CHARGED BY RHINO.

On the way bak we were charged by two rhino. I heard a couple of snorts on my left, and having encountered the brutes before, lost no time in getting behind the nearest tree. It was only about 6in. thick, but there wasn't a bigger. A rhino weighs about four tons, and moves at a tremendous pace, so a charge is rather alarming. Everybody scattered right and left, and then we opened fire and downed them both. I got a snapshot of one which I hope will come out. Next day we explored in another direction through much more open country, seeing a good deal of game, but nothing more exciting.

On the 20th we started on a 35-mile march across an absolutely waterless stretch, which is rather an experience. Travelling light, it is possible to do it in the day, but our porters were not up to it, so we decided to sleep the night in the bush. The road was merely a "blazed" track through the dense bush, and none too easy to follow. It was abominably hot, and somewhat difficult to restrain one's desire to drink early in the day. We covered about 21 miles the first day, built a thorn zareba to keep out any lions that might take a fancy to the donkeys, had a meal, and turned in "all standing" and unwashed—water is too precious to waste in that way. A cup of tea at 5 a.m. and away with the first streak of dawn, getting in about midday.

All this does not sound very exciting, but "safari" life has an attraction of its own. Always on the move by 5.30 a.m., one does not do much sitting about till 6 p.m., by which time one is quite comfortably tired. Dinner about seven, and turn in immediately afterwards. It is a healthy life. On this occasion we actually marched 110 miles in six days.

TROUBLES OF THE SETTLERS.

A few weeks ago we published extracts from a letter sent by a settler in Northern Rhodesia, whose farm is close to the German frontier and who was ordered to move with his family out of the danger zone, leaving his farm and stock with his "boys." From recent letters received from him and his wife we take the following:

GERMANS SCARED BY DOGS.

Things here are quiet in the war line. The Germans have burnt up the bridge over the——River that I built for the Government with such care a few years ago. I hear that some of them came up to our house, but when they reached the top of the drive my Kaffir boys, who have remained there, let all the dogs loose, and the Germans fled in terror of their lives. . . . We got news of a scrap with the Germans at K. the other day. There is—or rather was—a lot of telegraph material lying there, and they came after that. Some of the Belgian troops were there. Two were killed and 10 wounded.

It is most annoying that we can get no news of what is taking place in German East Africa. All we hear is by native rumour, which is quite unreliable, and by occasional notes (months old) in the home papers.

A. left on Tuesday for ——, and on to our farm to see how things are there, and to decide whether it is best to leave our things in the house and chance its being burnt, or to build a grass hut right away

(Continued in column 5.)

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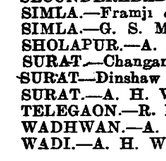

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THE FIGHTING RACES OF INDIA.

SOME TYPES OF THE INDIAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

Strolling one day recently down the main street of a large town near the front, the extent and the wonder of our Indian Empire were irresistibly borne in upon me. I discovered that, in spite of my many years in the land of regrets, I was viewing the scene with much the same feelings as those with which I first landed in Bombay, writes "A Spectator" in the "Westminster Gazette."

Before my eyes passed a never-ceasing but ever-changing procession of Sikhs, Punjabis, Trans-frontiermen, Gurkhas, Rajputs, Garhwalis, even Bengali babus; almost every class of the three hundred-odd millions of our Indian fellow-subjects was represented, and they mixed with the jostling throng of French and British soldiers and country-people in a quiet and matter-of-fact way, as if their very presence here in France in the midst of this Titanic struggle were not one of the greatest marvels which the war has produced.

The inscrutability of the Oriental is often mentioned as one of his most prominent characteristics.

To me, of this inscrutability the most noteworthy trait is his apparent inability to show surprise.

That man yonder was a mere Indian yokel to whom a few months ago an hour's journey in a train was an infrequent experience, and the visit of the Collector Sahib the one stirring event of the year.

Yet look at him as he marches, a finished soldier, over the greasy cobble-stones.

In the short interval he has seen many of the wonders of the world, he has passed weeks on the sea, the dreaded Kala pani of his forebears; he has made his temporary home amongst a strange people. Yet here he is, and to all appearance he has always been here.

An aeroplane buzzes like an angry dragon-fly over his head; and armoured car, like some fantastic creation of the Martians, creaks and sways its lumbering way past him. Watch him closely and see if you can detect the slightest sign of surprise; possibly if you are a reader of men's minds, you may mark an evanescent glimpse of something approaching interest.

It is to this trait, which I can only describe as an unconsciousness of novelty, that I ascribe the astounding adaptability which the Indian soldier has displayed during the war.

"THEIRS NOT TO REASON WHY."

If I were asked to mention the sight of everyday life which has most impressed me here, I would not select the vast transport trains, the gigantic guns, the aeroplanes, the armoured cars—nor to my mind would at once come a vision of a bearded Sepoy sitting peacefully in the kitchen of a humble French cottage, playing with the cat, while an old Frenchwoman hobbles about her domestic duties, seemingly unconscious of his presence.

If you ask him why he is here, his reply is that he is here to fight the German "log" (i.e., people) because the Sirkar so wished it. "Theirs not to reason why."

When the value of the services rendered by the Indian soldier in this campaign comes to be appraised, let it stand to his credit that his position is totally different from that of the French, the Belgians, or ourselves. The two former have seen their homes destroyed by the ruthless invader with every possible circumstance of atrocity.

On our part, we know that we are fighting to save our beloved land from the same fate.

On the other hand, as far as the Indian can see, his hearth is in no way threatened by the foe, his loved ones are in no danger.

He was told to come and fight, and he came. He is not surprised at himself; therefore he can be surprised at nothing.

There were many among us who shook our heads and thought, in our infinite wisdom, that after the bitter experiences of the past winter the Indian soldier would have lost much of his value as a fighting-man.

A consideration of the circumstances shows that, on the face of things, there might well have been reason for these misgivings.

Here were men, essentially home-loving, accustomed to the mild breezes and hot sun of India, many of them imbued by tradition with vague fears of the sea, snatched from everything they loved and prized and dumped down in the cheerless, sunless winter of Northern France to inhabit vermin-infested, water-logged trenches for weeks at a time; almost blown out of their wallows by the biting winds, sometimes literally lifted out of their trenches by the fire of the most barbarous enemy the world has ever seen, losing by the death of their beloved British officers the only understanding links between themselves and the strange and fearful world around them.

What wonder, then, if some of us shook our heads?

GLORIOUS DEEDS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE AND YPRES.

How nobly the Indians have emerged from the ordeal is now known to those who have read the thrilling story of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, where, as described by a British soldier, the Indians had literally to be pulled out of the fight, and the only difficulty was to prevent them from going too far.

When the full account of the second battle of Ypres is written it will add yet another page to the already glorious history of the Indian Army Corps in France.

From the time of the landing of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France up to the present moment it has been the custom of certain newspapers and of others who should have been better informed to speak of the Indian cavalry collectively as Bengal Lancers.

A reference to an Indian Army list shows that this title no longer exists. When the Presidency Armies were converted into the Northern and Southern Armies, the titles Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Cavalry or Infantry disappeared, and they are now all styled Indian Cavalry or Infantry.

In much the same way it has been customary to speak of Sikhs and Gurkhas as if no other classes of fighting men existed in the Indian Infantry.

The history of this war will show that many Indian regiments, in which neither the Sikh nor the Gurkha predominates, have performed deeds of valour which will well bear comparison with those of the class regiments whose names have been almost accepted as a generic term for all Indian regiments.

It may be of interest to glance briefly at the history and the characteristics of some of the fighting classes of India which are so splendidly represented in France.

"THE FORTY THIEVES."

The Pathans, a race which is most nobly represented in France by the 40th Pathans, are genially known in the Service as the Forty Thieves, as well as by other regiments whose composition includes Pathan companies such as the 57th and 59th Rifles, two regiments whose mark is written deep in the history of this war.

The Pathans are divided into innumerable clans, and claim to be of Semitic descent, calling themselves "Beni Israel" (children of Israel.).

They are a finely built, manly, and handsome race, their features lending support to their claim to Jewish blood. Ethnologists, however, hold they are of Aryo-Scythian origin mixed indefinitely with other strains, such as Persian and Arab.

The Afghans and, in a less degree, the Baluchis have really some grounds for claiming Jewish descent.

The Pathan stands out even when subdued by the all-levelling khaki.

He can readily be distinguished in a crowd as he swaggers about with the unmistakable look of the border free-lance, his turban twisted round a pointed skull-cap known as a kullah, the end generally hanging over his shoulders, his well-oiled locks protruding from beneath his turban, and his voluminous trousers a wonder to behold.

The Pathan is a born fighter. He is bred in an atmosphere of inter-clan combats, of blood feuds, of cattle-lifting.

A man by no means of the strictest morality himself, he is swift to avenge any wrong, fancied or real, to the honour of his womenkind, and if you wish to ascertain the original cause of the majority of the blood feuds handed down, in many cases, from generation to generation, "cherchez la femme."

The 40th Pathans were engaged in the recent very heavy fighting round Ypres, when they suffered severely, emerging with their numbers lessened but their already fine reputation enhanced.

It is recorded that while marching towards the front a shell dropped in their midst, causing twenty-five casualties. Without a moment's faltering they closed up and continued their march.

THE SIKHS.

The Sikh element in the Indian Army Corps is represented by three magnificent regiments:

The 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, whose colours bear, amongst others, the names of campaigns so widely divergent as China 1860, Kandahar, Suakin, and Chitral, to which, in due time, will be added the honours which are falling thick upon them in this war.

The 47th Sikhs, a comparatively new regiment, raised in 1901, which has shown itself to be worthy to take its place in the battle-line by the side of the veterans of any army; and, lastly,

The 34th Sikh Pioneers, a regiment which has throughout nobly upheld its former reputation.

It is customary to speak of the Sikhs as if they were a separate and distinct people. This, however, is not the case. Amongst the Sikhs there are a variety of sub-divisions which, in many instances, sprang from totally dissimilar stock.

The Khattris, for instance, are of Aryan extraction, while the Jats are descended from the Scythians; the Mazbis, of whom the 34th Pioneers are largely composed, undoubtedly trace their origin to aboriginal ancestors. In fact, it is possible to become a Sikh by baptism.

The Sikh Empire, which had been built up with such care by a line of Gurus, or teachers, came to an end with the wars against the British in 1846 and 1849. After this only six States survived, of which Patiala, Kapurthala, and Jhind are the best known.

The Sikh is easily distinguishable by his height and the peculiar manner in which he twists his beard and ties it up over his ears. He wears a very large turban, round which there is often a steel quoit with an edge like a razor. This he throws with great skill and force at an enemy.

The Sikh is forbidden by his religion to cut his hair, which he wears coiled up in a knot on the top of his head.

It speaks volumes for the capacity of the British officer to win the love and respect of former enemies that within eight years after the war of 1849 the Sikh was fighting by our side in the Indian Mutiny, and performing deeds of valour of which the defence of Arrah is typical.

THE GURKHAS.

There are a number of Gurkha regiments now in France, of which the 2nd Gurkhas is the oldest, having been formed as the Sirmur Battalion during the Mutiny. The Gurkha is a mixture of Mongol and Rajput, the former predominating. There is something about a Gurkha which especially appeals to an Englishman. He is a cheery little thick-set man, with an intense love for sport, and, although a Hindu, he has very little caste prejudice.

They are very homely, kindly little people, and it is quite a common thing to see a Gurkha and his wife walking along together, the man carrying a child, while the woman who is frequently loaded with ornaments, is giving her lord and master a real good scolding in quite the best European style.

Nothing more opposed to the Gurkha's idea of fighting could be imagined than the present trench warfare.

A Gurkha is a born shikari, and is at his best in hill or jungle fighting, where his sporting instincts can have full play, and he can spread himself. He is inseparable from his beloved kukri, with which he will cut down a tree or sharpen a pencil. With this weapon he did considerable execution at the recent battle of Neuve Chapelle, while the Germans were being attacked in the village.

Of a very similar type and of the same origin as the Gurkhas are the Garhwalis. The 1st and 2nd Battalions 39th Garhwal Rifles have distinguished themselves in every action in which they have taken part, and have established for themselves a reputation second to none in the Indian Army.

These are a few of the many types of Indian soldier now serving in France. Of the others, the most prominent are the Jats, of whom we have a splendid regiment, the 6th Jat Light Infantry, which has nobly lived up to its reputation, no easy task in an army in which there is only room for heroes; the Punjabi Mussulman, who enters largely into the composition of many of the regiments; and the Rajput, the very flower of whose chivalry is with us in the person of that knight sans peur et sans reproche, Sir Pertab Singh.

These are the men who have come thousands of miles across the sea to fight for us, for our hearths and homes, in a foreign and strange country. What of the man who should be here, but who instead is skulking at home, and of whom it can be said:

"But for those vile guns he would himself have been a soldier"?

—Shakespeare, "Henry IV."

GERMAN OFFICIAL'S PREDICAMENT.

BRITISH REFUSAL OF SAFE CONDUCT.

There is no limit to German insolence, nor is any attempt made to disguise her contempt, is, writes the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post." On the very day on which the Lusitania was torpedoed Count Bernstorff asked the State Department to secure from the British Government a safe conduct for the German Consul-General at New York who wanted to return home.

The Department having passed the request on to the British Embassy, the Embassy replied that "it was inconsistent for Count Bernsdorff to ask for a safe conduct from the British Government as he had published advertisements warning Americans of the danger they incurred by travelling on British ships, and further, that as the German Consul-General in New York was known to have taken a leading part in the anti British propaganda in the United States, it was hardly likely that the British Government would care to facilitate his return to his own country." So the Consul-General remains in New York to keep company with the melancholy Herr Dernburg, which is the most impressive tribute to British sea-power that Germany has rendered. Herr Dernburg, also anxious to leave, has to linger in New York because Great Britain refuses to regard his precious person as inviolate and all the German Emperor's ships cannot help him.

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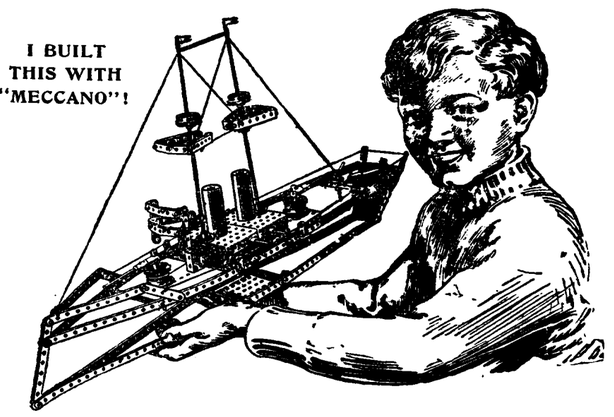

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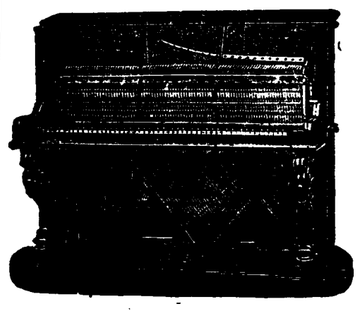

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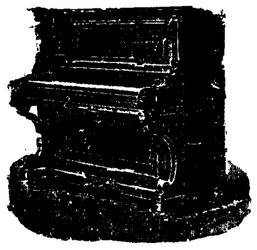

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